

2.E.f.

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A JOURNEY FROM  
GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA;  
WITH

A View of that Garrison and its Environs; a Particular Account of the Towns in the Hoya of M A L A G A; the Antient and Natural History of those Cities, of the Coast between them, and of the Mountains of R O N D A.

ILLUSTRATED WITH  
THE MEDALS OF EACH MUNICIPAL TOWN,  
AND A CHART, PERSPECTIVES, AND DRAWINGS,  
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1772,  
By FRANCIS CARTER, Esq.  
VOLUME THE THIRD.



*Quondam, quanta fuit, Res gestae, Hispania monstrant;  
Hæ silent, Lapidès, ipsaque Saxa docent.*

Ambrofio Morales.

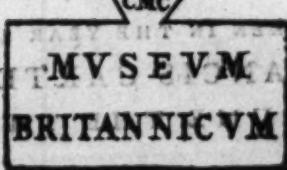
LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.  
M DCC LXXVII.

A JOURNEY FROM  
GIBRALTAR TO MADAGASCAR  
WITH

A View of that Country and its Population;  
a Picturesque Account of the Towns in the  
Horn of Africa; the African  
and Malabar Highlands of those Countries; of the  
Coffy-houses, and of the Monasteries of

RODA

Illustrated with  
MAPS OF THE MUSICAL TONES,  
AND A CHART, AND DRAWINGS



London, Printed by R. & J. Dods, 1780.  
THE AUTHOR'S LIBRARY, IN THE STRAND.  
VOLUME ONE.

LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.  
MDCCLXXII.

A

J O U R N E Y

F R O M G I B R A L T A R

T O M A L A G A.

B O O K IV.

C H A P T E R I.

OUR journey has been hitherto repeatedly rendered gloomy and disagreeable by the melancholy prospects of ancient towns fallen to decay; others in absolute ruins; and some so cruelly

MALAGA.

cruelly and totally devoured by time, that a most painful search has hardly been able to discover the territories that once supported them; so many moral lessons in the book of Nature, where we read the instability and final end of all terrestrial grandeur.

“ *Disiectis Oppida muris,  
Relliquis, veterumque vides monumenta  
virorum [k].*”

Not so in Malaga; here the scene is most pleasingly uniform, happy, and prosperous, through every age, under the Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, and Moors; Providence seems to have secured an uninterrupted felicity to this noble city,

[*k*] Virg. *AEn.* viii. 355.

which

which it denied to its most renowned Book IV.  
mother the superb Tyre, the crowned  
city, whose merchants were princes  
and the honourable of the earth :  
from these princely and illustrious  
founders, dignified and immortalized  
by the divine spirit of the prophet  
Isaiah, Malaga received its first ex-  
istence eight or nine centuries before  
the Christian æra, and, according to  
Anderson, in the year of the world  
3108.

Malaga found-  
ed by the Phœ-  
nicians ante  
Christum 896,

It is situated at the bottom of a <sup>Its Situation,</sup> large and excellent bay, bounded by the mountains that approach the water at Torre Molinos, take a semi-circular tour round the whole Hoya de Malaga, and again wash their rocks in the sea, under the very walls of the town, terminating in two points,  
and

MALAGA.

and exposing a grand amphitheatre from the turrets of the Gibralfaro, whence the ships, lying at anchor in this spacious basin, form a moving picture, the azure of the sea vying for beauty with the verdure of the rich and fruitful vale [1].

[1] Of Malaga, no other View was ever published than a very small and imperfect one from the sea, in *Les Delices d'Espagne*. A residence of nine months put it in my power to take three large drawings of this city, as well as views of its Moorish gates and beautiful cathedral, which, with the others mentioned in the foregoing sheets, I intend to reduce to a scale suitable to this work, and publish: in order to render them compleat, they shall be drawn with my own hands, and finished under my inspection with the greatest care and accuracy, not after the lazy example of most of our modern travellers, who content themselves with furnishing the artist with the outline of a drawing, which they had not patience or abilities to finish themselves on the spot, and deceive the world with views that never existed but in the engraver's fancy.

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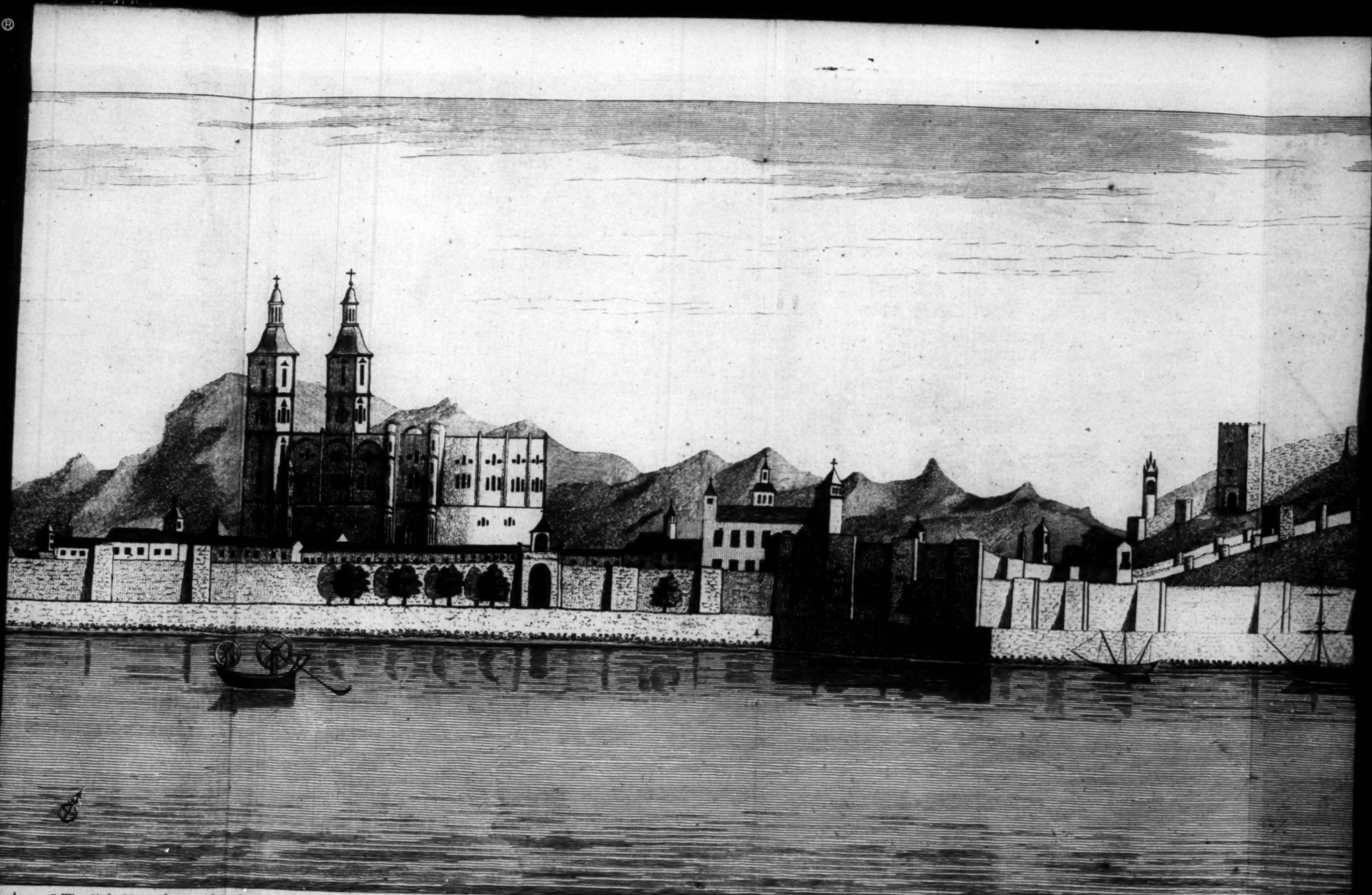
ppi-



1 Torre de Ronseca. 2 Carmelite Friars. 3 Magazines of Wine. 4 A Chapel of Ease. 5 La Atanizana. 6 Tower of St. Dominick. 7 Custom House. 8 La Puerta De La Mar. 9 House where I resided five Years. 10 The Exchange. 11 Convent of the Trinity. 12 Convent of the Angels. 13 El Conventico. 14 La Puerta de Siete Arcos. 15 The little Mole. 16 The Al-

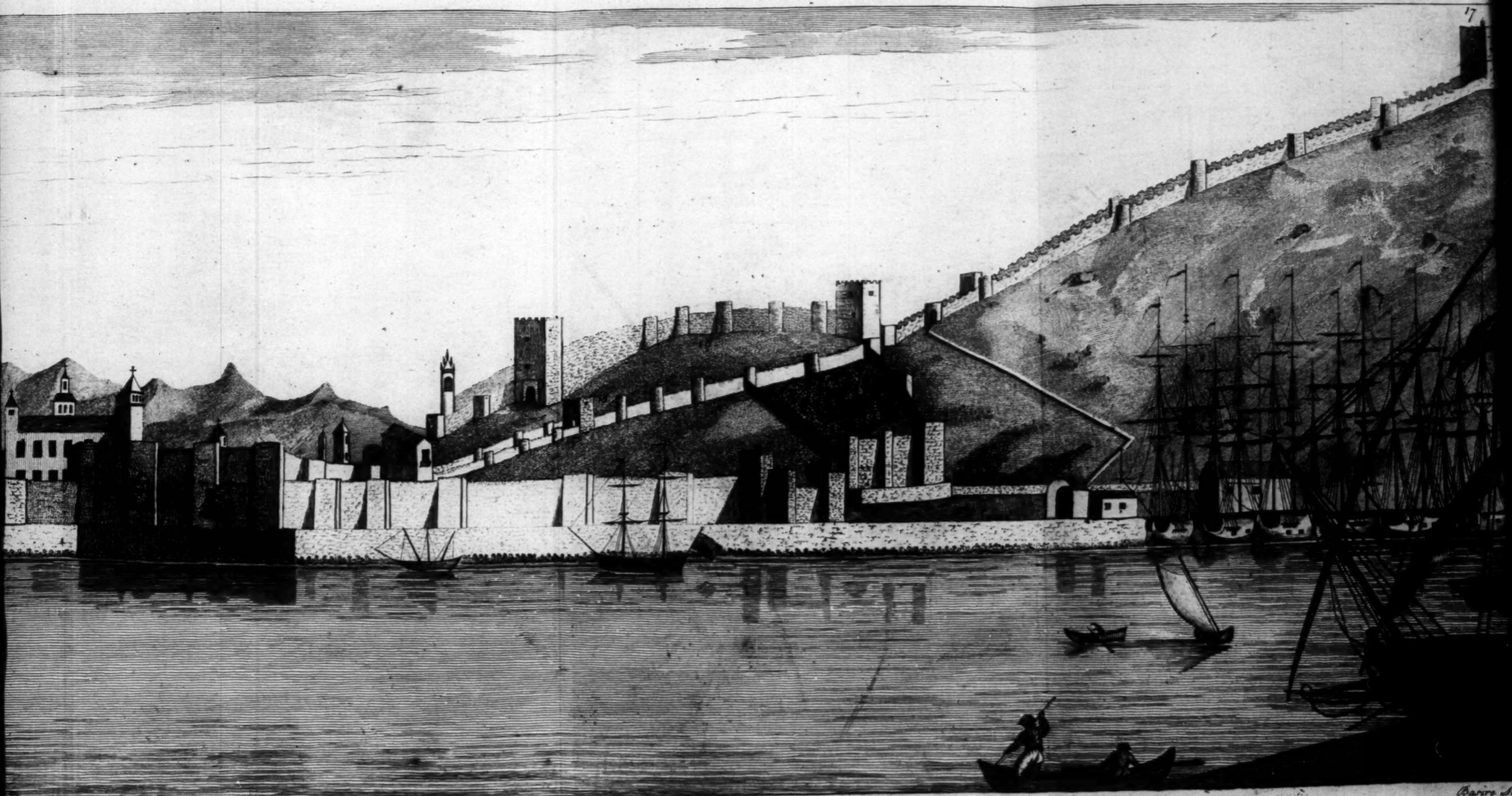
South View of the NOBLE and most ANCIENT City of MALAGA, seen /

Publish'd according to Act



to Arcos. 15 The little Mole. 16 The Alcazaba. 17 Gibralfaro. 18 Principal Gate of the Alcazaba. 19 Sierra de Antequera.

M A L A G A, seen from the H E A D of the M O L E and Drawn by F R A N C I S C A R T E R 1772.  
Published according to Act of Parliament Jan. 7. 1777.



Printed by FRANCIS CARTER 1772.

Baird So.

Appian, of Alexandria [*m*], is of Book IV.  
opinion, that, in very ancient times,  
the Phœnicians possessed themselves  
of some parts of Spain ; and Strabo [*n*]  
confirms the first foundation of Ma-  
laga by the Phœnicians, and absolutely  
rejects the opinion of those who at-  
tribute that honour to the Phœceans,  
200 years later, and who confound  
this city with Mænaca, which he  
observes was farther to the Eastward,  
at a larger distance from Calpe.

Strabo, in the same page, speaks  
of the many gold and other precious  
mines of the mountains of Malaga ;  
which passage naturally inclines us to  
a persuasion, that as the Phœnicians

[*m*] Lib. vii.

[*n*] Lib. iii.

frequented

MALAGA.

frequented and established themselves at Tartessus, allured by the ore of its neighbourhood; so it may likewise be presumed, that they settled a colony in Malaga, where they equally found a prospect of wealth, and the advantage of one of the finest and safest bays on all the coast of Spain.

Visited by the  
Phoeceans  
ante Christum 540.

Father Morejon, in his manuscript history of Malaga, favours the tradition that it was first peopled by the Phocenses, founding himself on a stone still existing in the corner of the street Del Toril, near the great square, whereon appears to have been once a Greek inscription, through time and ill-usage unintelligible: this perhaps is the same that Alderete, in his Origin de la Lingua Castellana, mentions, and which he says was found

in the hospital of Santo Thomé: I <sup>Book IV.</sup> think we may so far rely on this monument, as to infer the Phoceans, <sup>First Stone of Malaga.</sup> when they visited this coast, not only touched at, but made some stay in Malaga, which no ways argues their having been its first founders.

The Carthaginians established themselves at Malaga, and were masters of all this coast of Spain about the year 334 before Christ, after the calculation of Mendez de Silva, in which he cannot greatly err, as the first Punic war, when the power of the Carthaginians was at the height, broke out in the year 263 before our blessed Saviour's nativity.

Carthaginians arrived at Malaga ante Christum 334

The name of Malaga, according to <sup>Etymology of the Name of</sup> Father Roa, is a <sup>Malaga.</sup>

further

MALAGA.

further proof of its Phœnician origin, he deriving it from the Hebrew Ma-lach, or Melech, signifying to reign; and, that it was the queen and head of all the neighbouring coast from Gibraltar to Carthagena, we have the testimony of Strabo; others go nearer still and seek the etymology of Malaga in the Phœnician verb Malach, to salt, alluding to the trade of salt-fish, anciently carried on here.

Its Latitude.

Ptolemy [o] has calculated the latitude of Malaga 30 miles too far Northward, in  $37\frac{1}{2}$ , in other editions 37. Don Pablo Ferrer, an ingenious son of Malaga, has most accurately observed it to lie in 36 degrees, 25 minutes, and 5 seconds.

[o] Lib. ii. cap. 4.

During the dominion of the Romans in Spain, the ancient splendour of Malaga is proved and proclaimed by the numerous monuments and inscriptions that the injuries of time have spared us: Antoninus makes Malaga the term of a journey from Castulo, and from hence he commences another to Cadiz.

BOOK IV.  
Its Prosperity  
under the  
Romans:

Malaga had the honour not only of being a municipium, but an ally and confederate of the Roman people; a distinction granted by them to only two other cities in the whole province of Bætica; of which Suel, its neighbour, was one, as we learn from Pliny:

by them created a Municipium and Confederate City.

“Oppidum Suel, Malaca cum fluvio sœderatorum [p].”

[p] Lib. iii.

VOL. II.

N

From

From this passage we may conclude, that, when the Romans, under Scipio, conquered Nova Cartago, and all this coast from the Carthaginians, 208 years before Christ, Malaga happily and voluntarily offered to submit to the Roman dominion, thereby entitling themselves, according to the policy of that wise nation, not only to be saved from plunder and vasalage, but to be declared a free municipality, governed by their own laws, under the protection of, and not servilely subject to, Rome.

The distinguished honour of being declared a confederate city, was perhaps owing to some opportune and valuable assistance, rendered by the Malaguenians, in the prosecution of the war to the common-wealth,  
enhanced

enhanced by the particular interest of Book IV. the Romans to secure the good-will and help of a maritime town, its fleet and ships, at a juncture when the Carthaginians were much superior to them at sea.

Those towns which were thus dignified by the Romans with the title of Confederates, did not only enjoy the rights and privileges of a municipium, but were regarded and respected as an ally, companion, and friend to the Republick, who always addressed them with the sisterly expression of "Pia, and Æterna Pax." This honour was held so sacred, that Suetonius tells us, in his life of Caligula, "whenever that emperor entered any confederate town, he would not suffer his lictors to walk

MALAGA.

Saying of  
Caligula.

“ before him, thereby declaring his power and authority ought to be shewn and exerted over his subjects, not over his friends.”

It is to be lamented, that a title so glorious has not been celebrated on any monuments remaining of this city; and that of municipium in one only, which is not existing at present but quoted by Morejon: it had served as a base to a statue, erected by “ Valeria Macrina to her husband Lucius Cæcilius Baffus, a Roman citizen of the Quirine tribe, at her own expence, by a decree of the Decurions of the Municipium of Malaga.”

L·CAECILIO·Q·F·QVIR·BASSO·

EX·DEC·DEC·MVN·MAL·

VALERIA·Q·F·MACRINA·

VXOR·HONORE·CONTEN.

TA·IMPENSAM·REMISSIT·

Book IV.

Second Stone  
of Malaga.

The first of the two following inscriptions has been the pedestal to a statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius,

M AVRELIO VERO·CAE

Third Stone of  
Malaga.

SARIS·TITI·AELII·ADRIA·

NI·N·ANTONINI·AVG·PII·

P·P·FIL·ANTONINO·CONS·

II·SCAPH . . QVI·MALAC

NECOTIANTVR·D·P·S·

D· D·

N 3

IMP.

MALAGA.

Fourth Stone  
of Malaga.

IMP·CAES·L·SEPT·SEVERO·PIO,  
 PERTINACI·AVG·PARTH·ARAB·  
 ADIAB·PACATORI·ORBIS·ET·  
 FVNDATORI·IMP·ROM·IN·EIVS·  
 HONOREM·RESP·MALAC·TEM  
 PLVM·MARTI·D·D.

<sup>Date of these</sup>  
Stones.

The former was erected by the mariners and boatmen of Malaga, probably in gratitude for some benefits and privileges granted them by that good emperor Antoninus, the philosopher, who reigned alone from 170 to 180; this last is a dedication in honour of the emperor Severus, of a temple to Mars, by the republick of Malaga, and must have been erected in the beginning of his reign, about the year 194, as he soon after rejected

the

the name of Pertinax his predecessor. <sup>BOOK IV.</sup>  
Morales, from whom I copied it, never  
troubled himself to ascertain in what  
part of the town this stone was found.

Father Morejon has another stone  
of the son of this emperor, named  
Caracalla, who inherited the titles,  
though none of the virtues of his  
father. The following one alludes  
to the tenth persecution of the  
church, and was put up by the in-  
habitants of Malaga, in honour of  
Dioclesian and Maximinian, on the  
supposition, that the Christian reli-  
gion had therein been destroyed, or,  
to use their own words, the world  
purged of it.

**MALAGA.**

Fifth Stone of  
Malaga.

IMP·CAESAR·M·AVRELIO·DIVI·  
SEPTIMI·SEVERI·PII·PERTINA  
CIS·AVG·PARTHICI·ARAB·ADIAB·  
ENICI·PACATORIS·ORBIS·ET·FVN  
DATORIS·IMP ROM·F·RESPVBLICA·  
MALAC. D'D.

Sixth Stone of  
Malaga.

SS·IMP·DIOCLES·ET·MAX·  
IM·AVG·P·M·PAT·PAT·OB·  
NOVAM·SVPERSTITIONEM·  
PVRGATAM·SVE·ARAM·DI·  
TIS·PAT·ORDO MALAC·  
D·S·P·D·D·

To

To the East of the city, facing the sea, the town is bounded by a rising hill, whereon I have every reason to imagine was once the principal Pagan temple of Malaga, the position exactly corresponding with that chosen by the Romans in all their colonies for their Capitolium, in imitation of the Capitol at Rome: in the municipal and confederate towns they, indeed, followed their own religious customs; yet it may be presumed, that they so far copied the manners of the Romans, as to erect their chief temples on elevated situations. In the first Christian council of Granada was passed a canon, forbidding the inhabitants from going up to sacrifice in the Capitol of that city.

Book IV.  
Roman Vestigia in the  
Alcazaba.

This

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*MALAGA.*

This situation being equally well adapted for the purposes of an Alçasar, or royal fortrefs, to protect and command the town, the Moors hereon built the celebrated Alcasaba: examining this castle with attention, I observed in the walls and buildings of that part which faces the sea, ruins of columns, carved bases and capitals, manifestly Roman; the most remarkable are two shafts of fluted marble pillars, measuring 36 inches diameter, with their Corinthian capitals, placed at the South entrance in the walls of the covered way: the lowness of the roof admitted but one of the blocks about eight feet high; the other shafts are at some distance in the same position. In several parts of the walls the Arabs have laid the shafts of columns longways, just to fill up the

space; two other pillars of red marble are placed in the corners of the inside of the grand arch, for the reception of the galleries; on the top of this arch is an inscription, which I shall presently quote; another shaft of white marble, six feet high, and 14 inches diameter, forms the corner of the wall before the outer gate of the alcasaba; it is remarkably fluted, with the channels turning like a screw; and underneath the gate is laid a noble groundfill of marble, white as snow, 12 feet long: in the upper towers facing the sea are several other blocks of marble, all which announce to us, that here was, in the time of the Romans, a fortress, or magnificent temple, most probably both; on the ruins of which the Mahometans erected the present castle: on the declivity

## A JOURNEY FROM

clivity of the hill, in the great coral [q] between the lower walls of the side of the mole, I perceived stupendous foundations of a building, whose bulky stones were evidently of Roman architecture, which would have been long since removed, but for the use they are of to the owner of the ground, which has for years been sowed with corn, in supporting it on a level.

Inscriptions  
found in 1752.

As I was one day busy in these researches, I had the good luck to perceive, in the Huerta of the arsenal, two marble stones, with Roman inscriptions, which the present gardener told me he had dug out of a garden lying near these foundations about

[q] A court, or yard, Spanish.

20 years ago [r]; one of them he has placed edgeways for the purpose of supporting his wife's washing-tub, and the other round a fountain in the garden; at the same time he extracted several shafts of pillars fluted and of red marble; two of them are set up as posts round his hog-stye; with another he has formed a gutter near his house; and a fourth has been carried away into the town, and placed at the gate leading to the mole.

In the Vatican library is a dedication (copied from hence) of an altar to Mercury; in the Farnesian manuscript is another, to the goddess of

[r] At the same time were found several Moorish antiquities, as enameled tiles, ear-rings, and a seal of fine gold, engraved with Arabick characters, which I brought away with me.

Victory,

MALAGA.

Victory, which was copied by Ramberti, Father Cataneo, Bertoli, and, I believe, Muratori; another to Hercules, which mentions a silver image to Mars; a fifth dedication of an image to Mars Gradius; and Don Christoval Conde furnished me with two other dedications, one to Jupiter, and the other to the Eternal duration of the Roman people.

Seventh Stone  
of Malaga.

JOVI. . . . .

M·LVCRETIVS·CVRVS·

EX IVSSV·VOTVM SOLVIT·

ITEMQVE·TEMPLVM·D·D·

HER-

HERCVLI·DEO·INVICTO  
 Q·SERVILIUS·VVLNERE  
 SERVATVS·SIGNVM·ÆRE·  
 VM·EX·VOTO·POS·PRO·  
 PE·MARTEM·ARGENT.  
 IN·MAGNA·ARA.

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## Book IV.

Eighth Stone  
of Malaga.

MARTI·GRADIVO·  
 TEMPLVM·COMVNI·  
 VOTO·EREXIT·

Ninth Stone of  
Malaga.

The first is plainly a dedication of  
 a temple to Jupiter, in compliance of  
 a vow by Marcus Lucretius Curus;  
 Quintus Servilius appears in the  
 second cured of a dangerous wound;  
 and,

MALAGA.

and, agreeable “to a vow he had made  
 “to the unconquered god Hercules,  
 “placed a brazen statue of him near  
 “the silver one of Mars, on the high  
 “altar of the temple” in this alcasaba;  
 the last was erected “to Mars, the god  
 “of War, by the joint vow of the  
 “people and common wealt.”

Near the city of Rome, on the Via Appia, was a temple to Mars Gradivus.

“ Coluerunt Romani martem Qui-  
 “ rinum intra urbem, quasi custo-  
 “ dem, atque tranquillum, item Gra-  
 “ divum in Appia Via extra urbem  
 “ quasi bellatorem [s].”

Here we have a plain dedication of  
 a similar temple, without the gates of  
 Malaga.

[s] Servii Coment.

The

The two following were altars to Book IV.

Mercury, which, by the latter, seem  
to have been erected in a grove con-  
secrated to that god, which Titus  
Granius Cerio made at his own  
expence.

ARA·MERCVRII·

Tenth Stone of  
Malaga.

L·SERVILIVS·SPERATVS·

DOMINO·INVIC·DON·

LIBENS·ANIMO·POSVIT·

---

ARA·MERCVRII·

Eleventh Stone  
of Malaga.

T·GRANIVS·SERIO·LV

CVM·IMPENSA·SVA·FAC·

D· D·

MALAGA.

The next is an inscription under the statue of the goddess of Victory, consecrated by the two *Aediles* of Malaga, Lucius Octavius Rusticus, and Lucius Granius Balbus. The other Julian Perez absolutely declares was found in or near the Alcasaba.

Twelfth Stone  
of Malaga.

**VICTORIAE·AVG·SA·**

**CRVM·L·OCTAVIVS·L·F·**

**RVSTICVS·L·GRANIVS**

**M·F·BALBV·AEDIL·**

**D·P·S·DANT·**

*EGLEMI*

Thirteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

**ROMANI·POPVL·ETERNITATI·**

**PERMANSVR·CONVENT . . .**

**MALACIT·SVB·ARCIS . . .**

**XII·XX·XXX·XXXIII . . .**

This

This broken and imperfect dedication-stone to the eternal duration of the Roman republick, by the convent or chancery of Malaga, I diligently searched after without success. In the time of Pliny, Malaga had no pretensions to the honour of a chancery, it being apparently subject to that of Ecija; to solve the difficulty, Julian Perez is of opinion, that it might have been erected into a county-town in the latter ages of Rome, when no Roman history that has reached us mentions Malaga.

Having gone through a review of the inscriptions that are attributed to the Alcasaba, and which no longer appear, I shall proceed to those three that are still there; the first and principal is one of the two I discovered

Fourteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

MALAGA. in the Alcasaba, and which, as I before observed, the gardener has placed edgeways for the convenience of his wife : the stone is in many places worn almost smooth ; and, having been for 20 years successively soaked with lye and soapy water, the inscription towards the middle within the verge of this daily inundation, and the side which is downwards being never freed from it, is quite unintelligible ; the letter else is exceedingly good.

I obtained of the man, by means of a gratification, to have the stone removed from that filthy place, and well washed ; by which means I was able to decypher enough to comprehend it had been the base of a statue, which perhaps lies buried under the same ruins, whence the stone was extracted.

L·VALERIO·L·F·QVIR·PROCVLO  
PRAEF·ET·CVRATORI·TRACHON  
SYRIACAE·ET·TRIB·LEGION  
IS·VI·CLAVDIAE·P·F·  
PRAEF·CLASSIS·ALEXANDRINAЕ  
ET·POTAMO·ET·PROC·  
AVG·ALPIVM·MARITVMAR·  
DICTAT·ET·CVRATORI·PROCAVG  
PROVINCIAE·VLTERIORIS·HISPANIAE  
BAETICAE·PROC·PROVINCIAE·CAP·  
ADOCIAE·PROC·PROVINCIAE·CAP·  
ASIAE·PROC·PROVINCIAE·TRIVM  
R·AVG  
F·ON·R·P·  
MALACIT·PATRONO  
D · D

Book 17

This leading town of upon "to  
place / where bodies, not to  
turn, a town, to the  
own type, in the  
order of cities, the  
the superior, the  
of Swiss; unique to the  
town called Chur, the  
brightest (which) in the  
longer at the body of Alzey,  
and portions, during the  
the maritime province of the  
greatest, curios, the, in the  
country of the Tyrol, because  
such calling Berne, because of  
the province of Chamboge, but  
country of this; any boundary of  
the three houses, &c. as the  
boundary of Wales defined by  
a man named

The reading seems to import “ To Book IV.  
“ Lucius Valerius Proculus, son of  
“ Lucius, a Roman citizen of the  
“ Quirine tribe, that had enjoyed the  
“ offices of prætor and curator (of  
“ the emperor’s affairs) in Trachonitis  
“ of Syria; tribune of the sixth le-  
“ gion, called Claudia Pia Fœlix;  
“ præfect (admiral) of the fleet sta-  
“ tioned at the ports of Alexandria  
“ and Potamos; august proconsul of  
“ the maritime province of the Alps;  
“ dictator, curator, and august pro-  
“ consul, of the further province of  
“ Spain called Bætica; proconsul of  
“ the province of Cappadocia; pro-  
“ consul of Asia; and proconsul of  
“ the three provinces, &c. &c. The  
“ Republick of Malaga dedicated this  
“ statue to their patron.”

## MALAGA.

Observations  
thereon.

The office of curator was first established by Augustus Cæsar. Their chief care was to inspect the recovery of the tributes and public taxes, and see that none were charged more than was reasonable; as we learn from Suetonius and Julius Capitolinus.

Trachonitis was a small region of Palestine in Cælo-Syria, over which presided a prætor.

Potamos was a sea-port in Achaia of Greece, now called Porto de Rafty. Pliny mentions it.

The three provinces of Pamphilia, Lycaonia, and Cybera, were in Phrygia Major: Cybera, capital of this little province, was situated on the banks of the celebrated river Meander.

Theſe

These provinces were separated a little Book IV.  
before the destruction of the com-  
monwealth from the proconsulship of  
Asia, and added to the government  
of Cilicia, as Cicero informs us, who  
himself served that proconsulship.

In Gruter, page 255, is quoted an Date of this  
Stone.  
inscription to the base of a statue, put  
up at Rome, by the company of  
bakers, to Antoninus Pius, in his third  
consulship; on the right side of which  
stone was a memorial engraved, that  
it was erected during the præfecture  
of Lucius Valerius Proculus, who that  
year was governor of Rome.

PRAEF.

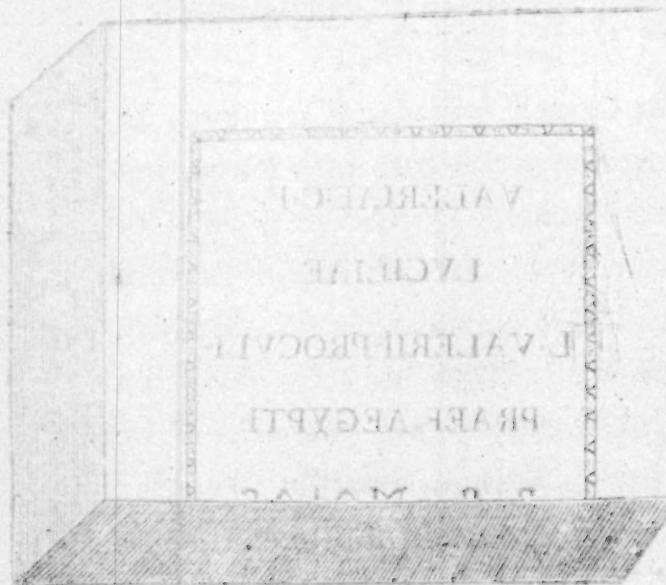
Stone of  
Rome.

L·VALERI·PROCVLI.

Antoninus

MALAGA.

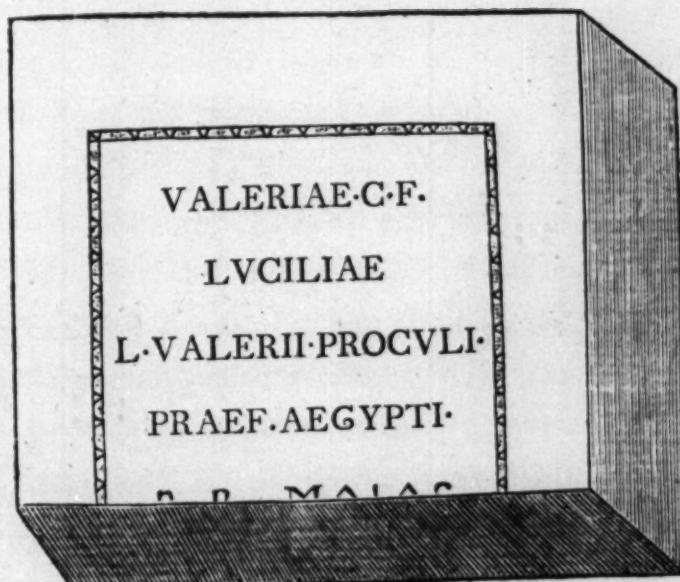
Antoninus Pius served his third consulship in the year of our Lord 140; so we may reduce the date of our monument to within a few years of the same æra.



1700 BANES Y 300

rd  
rd  
of  
ars

autumnal sun before the sun  
coupled in the year of our  
Lord 1700 dasa-lepore the year  
of the foundation of Naples 1700



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V

This stone has never been published, nor hitherto known. Neither the circumstance of its being the monument of a benefactor to the town, nor my earnest entreaties, could save it from being replaced in its servile position; so that I believe no more copies will be ever taken of it, nor of the other inscription [i], which, as I have already mentioned, lies round Fifteenth Stone  
of Malaga. the fountain of the same garden, and is of beautiful white marble, of a fine square Roman letter, ornamented with an elegant molding: “ It was “ the base of a statue erected to Valeria Lucilia, daughter of Caia, “ wife of Lucius Valerius Proculus, “ Praefect of Egypt, by the Republick “ of Malaga.”

[i] This marble is 20 inches long, and 25 wide; the other measures 35 inches by 22 wide.

MALAGA.

On this pedestal to the statue of the wife of Proculus, which probably was erected at the same time with that of her husband, we have a memorial of another office served by him, and which might have been expressed in the vacuum of the fifth line on the base of his statue. This stone was six feet long when dug up by the gardener; the middle part he suffered to be sawed out and carried away.

The third inscription existing over the middle arch of the arsenal is wholly illegible; however, as it bears the name of Malaga, I shall transcribe it as far as is possible.

## Book IV.

---

Sixteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

RITA·VIRTUTVM·OMNIVM·QVAE·AD  
MINISTRATIONE·PROVINCIAE . . . . .  
RETITIONEM·SVI·OMNI . . . . .  
AVS·BONITATIS·INVENTA . . . . .  
ADQVE·LAVDABILIS·PRVDENTIAE . .  
INTEGRA·SINGVLARIS·ELOQVENTIAE  
ET·QVI·EXHALTATIONIS·EXIMIAE . .  
GRAN . . ET . . IM . . IV . . C . . CONS  
SENSV·TOTIVS·PROVINCIAE . . . . .  
MALACI·AMORE·A·MA . . . . .  
SE . . . . . DOMVIT·A . . . . .  
A . . . . . TITIONE·PATRONO . . . . .  
CLEMENTISSIMO·AC·INDVLGENTIS  
SIMO·POSVIT . . . . . . . . .

“ It

## MALAGA.

Purport of it.

" It is a monument of gratitude,  
 " erected by consent of the whole pro-  
 " vince, and through the love of the  
 " town of Malaga, to their most gra-  
 " cious and indulgent patron, who is  
 " here described as a person that had  
 " displayed every virtue in the admi-  
 " nistration of the government of the  
 " province, which found itself happy  
 " under his auspices, he being laudably  
 " prudent, of great integrity, singular  
 " eloquence," &c.

Seventeenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

In the city walls, near the Puerta-nueva, is an elegant little tomb-stone of white marble, and which, as well as the foregoing, was never before published. It is remarkable for the number of abbreviations, which read Monumentum, Posuit, Marito, Bene, Merito, Hic, Situs, Est, Sit, Tibi, Terra,

Terra, Levis. In English, " Sacred Book IV.  
" to the Manes of Lucius Rufinus  
" Fulvianus, who lived 56 years.  
" Julia Aurelia raised this monu-  
" ment to her well-deserving hus-  
" band, who is here laid. May the  
" earth be light upon him!"

D·M·S.

L·RVFINVS·FVLVIANVS.

ANN·LVI·IVLIA·AVRE·

LIA·M·P·M·B·M·H·S·E·

S·T·T·L·

Another inscription on a tombstone, quoted by Father Roa, found in Málaga, but which is no longer to be met with, is as follows:

~~Malaga.~~Eighteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.D.M.  
Q·CAECILIO·Q·F·FORTVNATO

PATRI·OPT·ET·SANTISS

Q·V·ANN·XXVII·DIES·XX,

H·S·E·S·T·T·L.

This last is of little further use than to enlarge our knowledge of the ancient Roman families in Malaga.

Father Morejon has left us a copy of a very remarkable inscription of Lucius P. Fortunatus, who, for the benefit of himself, his son, and heirs, born in the city of Malaga, rebuilt or repaired the Gymnasium, which may be either interpreted a place for the exercising of the public wrestlers, or a hall in a public school or college according

according to Cicero: "Gymnasia et

Book IV.

" philosophorum scholæ [u]."

OMAMVTHOEGD OPIOLAO

LVCIVS·POMPONI·FORTVNATVS·SISTET·ET·MALACIT·SVIS.

Nineteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

POSTERIS·QVE·EORVM·ET·M·AQVILIO·FILIO·OPTIM·ET·SVIS.

FILIIS·POSTERIS·QVE·EORVM·GYMNASIVM·RESTITVIT.

The form of the stone shews it to have been placed over the front of the door of the building.

The following monument, copied by Janus Gruter, (page 413) is nowhere now to be found. "It was erected by the order of Quintia Fulvia Opiola, agreeably to her will, by Caius Appius Superstes, and Caninius Monianus, her heirs, to Quintus Fulvius Opianus, Ædile of the city."

[u] De Orat. i. 13.

P 2

Q·FVL-

## MALAGA.

Twenty  
Stone of  
Malaga.

Q·FVLVIO·Q·F·OPLA·AED·  
Q·F·OPIOLA·TEST·PON·IVS·  
C·APPIVS·SVPERSTES·CANINIVS·  
MONIANVS·H·P·C·

The same author (page 900) has  
preserved the remnant of another.

Twenty-first  
Stone of  
Malaga.

Q·AELI·ZENONIS·

The convent of Bare-foot Carmelite  
Friars, seated at the western extremity  
of the town, near the sea, was raised  
on the ruins of a Roman building.  
There was found the base of a statue,  
erected, by the body of fishermen and  
sailors of Malaga, to their patron  
Quintus Æmilius Proculus.

Q·AEMI·

Q·AEMILIO·PROCVLO·

MVLTARVM·PISCATI·

ONVM·SCAPHAR-

PATRONO.

NAVICVLAR·MALACIT·

P·D·Q·

Book IV.

Twenty second  
Stone of  
Malaga.

This person was undoubtedly of the noble family of Lucius Valerius Proculus; and the inscription, which has been never published, is a signal monument of the ancient great trade of this port by sea, and is mentioned by Strabo, who tells us, that Malaga was the grand staple mart of salted tunny fish, not only for Italy, but to the opposite Barbary shore.

P 3

In

## A JOURNEY FROM

In Rome there is a tomb-stone belonging to the Quinquennalis, or quinquennial director of the Malaga company of salt-fish merchants, established in that city; where is likewise another of Lucius Maius Phœbus, Pourfuiuant to the high court of judges, and a merchant that traded in Spanish oil brought from the province of Bætica.

First Stone of  
Rome.

D. M.

P·CLODIVS·ATHENIO· · · NEGOTIANS·  
SALSARIUS·Q·Q·CORPORIS·NEGOTIANTIVM·  
MALACITANORVM·ET·SCANTIA·SVCESSA·  
CONIVX·EIVS·VIVI·FECERVNT·SIBI·ET·LIBE  
RIS·SVIS·ET·LIBERTIS·LIBERTABVS·QVE·SVIS·  
POSTERISQVE·EORVM·IN·FR·P·XIII·IN·AGRO P·XII

D. M.

D. M.  
L·MARIO·PHOEBO.  
VIATORI·TRIBVNICIO.  
DECVRIAE·MAIORIS·  
MERCATORI·OLEI·HIS·  
PANI·EX·PROVINCIA·  
BAETICA·

## Book IV.

Second Stone  
of Rome.

Ancient Malaga was mistress of an Amphitheatre : Father Morejon informs us it was placed in the Plaçuela or square of the Nunnery of La Paz, just under the hill of Gibralfaro. When that convent was building, they found the foundations of this amphitheatre, with some of the seats and steps, entire : part of them I with some pains traced. Its form was not semicircular, like those of Carteia and Acinipo, but entirely round and en-

Ruins of an  
Amphitheatre  
in Malaga.

closed like the Circus Maximus at Rome.

Ancient Sepulchres.

On digging the foundations of the church of the Jesuits, near the great square, was discovered a subterraneous catacomb, 15 feet long, 8 wide, and of the same height; in the sides of it were many niches full of small bones, I fancy of children, whose bodies neither Romans nor Greeks burnt, except they had got their teeth, as we learn from Pliny:

“ Hominem priusquam genito dente  
“ cremari, mos gentium non est [w].”

Not far from this was another sepulchre, wherein was an urn of earthen ware, and glazed white, con-

[w] Lib. vii.

taining

taining ashes and bones half-burnt, Book IV.  
and by it stood a bottle of the same  
ware, but smaller [x]. On the  
28th of February 1722, as the  
workmen were digging the founda-  
tions of a wall belonging to the ca-  
thedral church of Málaga, at a very  
little depth they found 83 gold Coins Gold Coin.  
from Augustus to Commodus.

The Roman families, commemo- Roman Families in Málaga.  
rated in the foregoing inscriptions,  
and settled in Málaga, are as follows:

I. LUCIUS VALERIUS PROCULUS,  
Roman citizen of the Quirine tribe,  
and Pro-consul of Bætica: the Vale-  
rian branch was descended from the  
Sabines, and we find both that and

[x] I took drawings of them.

the

MAGA.

the Preculi in the Consular fasts, and  
on the Consular coin, is said to shew

No. 2. **QUINTUS EMILIUS PROculus**,  
of the same family.

No. 3. **LUCIUS CÆCILIUS BASSUS**, of

the Quirine tribe.

No. 4. **LUCIUS RUFINUS FULVIANUS**,  
of the Galerian tribe.

Pliny the younger mentions the Rufini as per-  
sons of eminence and character [y];  
he expressly says, they were foreigners  
and not Italians.

No. 5. **LUCIUS OCTAVIUS RUSTICUS**,

who was tribune in Callipolis.

No. 6. **LUCIUS GRANIUS BALBUS**,

having served this great office

[y] Epist. xxiii. Lib. 9.

7. QUIN-

7. QUINTUS FULVIUS OPIANUS, Book IV.  
Ædile of the city of Málaga.

We have seen the family of Ruficus propagated all over the province; that of Balbus was all-powerful both in Andalucia and Rome during the age of Julius Cæsar, and of Augustus; one of the principal ministers of the former was of this family; and during the contests of the latter for the empire, they were absolute masters of Cadix, and appropriated the treasury thereof to his service.

8. LUCIUS GRANIUS CERIO, was probably of the Balbi family; the Granii were illustrious in Callahorra, whose medals bear testimony of their having enjoyed their chief offices.

9. QUIN-

Malaga

9. QUINTUS SERVILIUS.

10. LUCIUS SERVILIUS SPERATUS.

11. MARCUS LUCRETIUS CURUS.

The family of Lucretius, so famous in the Roman history, appear from medals to have been likewise established in Tortosa, Saragoza, and Clunia.

12. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS FORTUNATUS.

13. LUCIUS POMPEONIUS FORTUNATUS.

14. MARCUS AQUILIUS. He is named on the same coin with Cæcilius, as Duumviri of Turiaso;

and

and the name of the latter is on Book IV.  
medals of Saragoza.

15. VALERIA MACRINA.

16. JULIA AURELIA.

17. CAIUS APPIUS SUPERSTES.

18. CANINIUS MONIANUS.

19. QUINTUS ÆLIUS ZENO.

This country received the light Patrick, Bishop  
of Malaga  
in 302. of the gospel in the earliest ages of Christianity. Patrick, bishop of Malaga, governed its church about the end of the third century; there are proofs of his having assisted in the council of Granada, held in 302. Among the monuments lately dis-

MALAGA.

covered there, it appears he suffered martyrdom in that city during the persecution of Dioclesian.

Malaga con-  
quered by the  
Goths in 571.

After the declension of the Roman power, the Goths were the next masters of Malaga. Leovigildo, their king, took the town by siege in the year 571. *Leovigildus rex* (says the chronicle of those times) *Loca Basti-  
taniæ, & Malacitanæ urbis, repulsi-  
militibus vastat.*

Severus, Bi-  
shop of Ma-  
laga in 580.

Severus, bishop of Malaga, flourished in his time; a prelate celebrated by Trithemius, in his catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, for his learning and virtues: he wrote a treatise against the Arians, who had then over-run Spain, a book *De Virginitate*, ad-dressed to his sister, and a collection of epistles.

The

The irruption of the Goths and

Book XXI

Vandals into Spain was a fatal stroke  
to this province. Those Barbarians,

State of Learn-  
ing in Spain  
under the  
Goths.

knowing no other science but the sword, overthrew every monument of ancient merit, and strewed on the earth its literary products, which they trampled on and disfigured, notwithstanding those seeds of Roman virtue that had taken such deep and firm root in this generous soil, and which, as Strabo testifies, united and equalled the Spaniard with the Roman, so as not to admit the least distinction between them; they, I say, were to be trod down but never eradicated. The unprejudiced eye will discern, in the Modern Spaniards, the magnanimity, courage, and constancy of their forefathers, during a struggle of 700 years with the Moors; their ambition

Roman Virtue  
never extinct  
in Spain.  
AM to goth  
etc. in Eng.

MALAGA. ambition to equal the conquerors of the world in the vast plan of their kings of the house of Austria; and the large strides taken by them in the 16th and 17th century toward a second universal monarchy.

Roman Language, Dress,  
and Manners  
preserved in Spain.

To this day they bear indelible marks of a Roman origin in their language, dress, and domestic utensils; the former has preserved more of the Latin idiom, grammar, and pronunciation, than any nation in Europe not excepting the present inhabitants of Italy; in so much that you may write whole sentences of pure Spanish composed entirely of Latin words.

They only have retained the use of the Roman Toga: it is well known that the Romans had two dresses; in the

house

house they wore the vestis or waist-coat; and, when they went abroad, they put on the toga or cloak: this dress they called *Forensis*.

Book IV.

“ Veste non temerē alia quam  
“ domesticā usus est, ab uxore so-  
“ rore & filia neptibusque confectā.  
“ Et forensia autem & calceos nun-  
“ quam non intrā cubiculum habuit,  
“ ad subitos repentinorum casus pa-  
“ rata [z].”

Just so the Spaniards: in the house Spanish Cloak.  
a black waistcoat contents them; in  
the street their cloak of cloth in winter,  
and camlet during the summer, is  
their constant dress: their manner of  
carrying the cloak is graceful and con-

[z] Sueton. in Vita Aug.

MALAGA.

venient; they gather it in plaits under the left hand, and frequently, especially the young gallants, throw the flap of the other side under that arm likewise, leaving their right disengaged.

Before luxury had banished all sentiments of gallantry out of this country, the Spaniard carried a broad sword under his cloak, ever ready to defend his amorous pretensions, or assist those whom he should meet overpowered by numbers; in these encounters the cloak was wrapt round the left arm, in the manner of a shield, after the Roman custom, as we learn from Appian [α], who thus represents the murtherers of Julius

[α] Lib. x.

Cæsar

Cæsar sallying out of the senate-  
house [b].

Roman Families existing in Spain.

Numbers of the Roman families survived and preserved themselves and their names through every revo-

[b] It would be endless to enumerate the instances wherein the Spaniards have preserved the manners and customs of the Romans. I shall mention two, which at present occur to me, and must strike every one who travels over Spain. At the funerals of their friends, in the house of the deceased, and on the very day of the burying, they make a grand and most costly feast, to which all those who attended the funeral procession are invited; you may be sure the mourners are thereby multiplied. Again, the wife never assumes her husband's name in Spain, or loses her own by marriage; the son is at liberty to make use of and be called by either one or the other; he generally chuses that which is of the best family, according to the Spanish proverb,

El Hijo de ruyn Padre

Toma el apellido de la madre.

## A JOURNEY FROM

lution of this country; and to this day their descendants are dispersed all over the kingdom; some of whom have fallen under our notice.

Neither has this province lost that elegant taste for polite literature, which flourished here in the remotest antiquity, and which, in the Roman age, gained immortal fame to their countrymen, Columella, the two Senecas, Lucan, Martial, Turanius Gracula, and Pomponius Mela [c].

Revival of  
Learning in  
Bætica.

As soon as the entire reduction of the Moors had taken the arms of the

[c] Martial has preserved the names of three other Spanish writers, natives of Gades, Emerita, and Bilbilis, whose works have not reached us:

Gaudent jocosæ Canio suo Gades;

Emerita Deciano meo.

Te, Liciniane, gloriabitur nostra,

Nec me tacebit Bilbilis.

Lib. i. Epig. 62.

Spaniards

Spaniards out of their hands, learning began once more to shoot up its long-neglected bays in Bætica [d]. Ambrosio Morales, and Antonio Nebrixa, both natives of it, led the van; and, since the accession of the house of Bour-

[d] Several of my learned friends, and those for whose opinion I have the greatest deference, here required of me an account of the language, literature, poetry, and dramatic works of the Spaniards; but as an essay on these subjects, if treated with the care and attention they merit, would have been much too bulky for this work, and considerably retarded its publication, I propose, if my circumstances and health permit, to undertake it with my best care and abilities. Perhaps I may one day be employed in that country; if not, I will spare no expence or labour to draw from it those materials which may still be wanting to me for its execution; as for the old chronicles and histories of Spain, I believe I may boast of possessing the compleatest and best collection in England.

BRITISH LIBRARY, LONDON.

Q 3

bon,

## MALAGA.

Learned Men  
of Malaga:

Dón Christoval  
Conde.

bon, an academy of Belles Lettres [e] has been established at Seville, the court and capital of the province; in which learned body is Dr. Don Christoval Medina Conde, canon of the church of Malaga, and honorary academician of the royal academy of Belles Lettres at Barcelona.

Don Francisco  
Barban,

Don Francisco Barban de Castro, prebend of the same cathedral, is likewise not only a very learned man himself, but a protector and patron of all those who seek to profit by his experience and exquisite judgement; to him, as well as to the canon Conde, I am in-

[e] They did me the honour to send me a volume, in large quarto, of the publications of this academy. It is styled "Memorias Literarias de la Real Academia Sevillana de Buenas Letras, dedicado al Rey." En Sevilla 1773.

debted

debtored for many curious Spanish books,  
manuscripts, and coins, with which they  
favoured me with a liberal hand, and  
which I here gratefully acknowledge.

Book IV.

Don Thomas Cabelo, now of the Don Thomas  
Cabelo. cathedral of Granada, and long re-  
sident in that of Málaga, is well  
known in the antiquarian world for his  
numerous cabinet of medals; out of  
which he gave me two dozen, with  
his usual politeness and generosity.

Father Milla, of the order of Santo Father Milla. Domingo, left behind him an histo-  
rical account of Málaga, chiefly re-  
garding its ecclesiastical state in ma-  
nuscript; and Father Roa, of the col- Father Roa.  
lege of Jesuits, another, which I saw  
in the hands of Don Christoval Conde,  
part printed and part in manuscript; a

MALAGA.

Pedro Morejon.

laborious work, which will soon be consigned over to oblivion, as the Court of Madrid has called in all the works of his order. This learned Jesuit died in Montilla in 1637. The history of Pedro Morejon I have had frequent occasion to quote.

Short Duration  
of the Goths  
Empire in  
Spain.

Returning from this digression to the period of the Goths empire in Spain, we shall only observe, that it was of very short duration: that nation, captivated and seduced by the enchanting softness of this climate, so different from their native cold and the sterile regions of the North, soon degenerated into a profligacy of manners, and the most abandoned licentiousness in all orders and degrees, which, enervating and corrupting the whole body of the state, deprived it of all strength

and

and courage, and left Spain an easy Book IV.  
 prey to the victorious Saracens, who  
 in 715 got possession of Malaga,  
Malaga con-  
quered by the  
Moors in 715.  
 under Musa and Tarif Abenzarca,  
 generals of Ulit Calif, of the Arabs,  
 in the 4th year of his reign, accord-  
 ing to the archbishop Don Rodrigo.

“ Anno Imperii Ulit quarto Musa  
 “ Abennocayr princeps Milicie Ulit  
 “ regis, misit Tharic Abenzarca, cum  
 “ exercitu citra mare, qui et Rode-  
 “ ricum ultimum regem Gothorum,  
 “ bello fugavit & Hispanias subju-  
 “ gavit: Demum Musa veniens in  
 “ Hispaniam civitates plurimas oc-  
 “ cupavit, & infinitas divitias con-  
 “ gregavit [f].”

The wretched state of the arts and State of the  
Sciences under  
the Goths, seen  
by their Coins.  
 sciences, under the Gothic kings of

[f] Hist. Arab. cap. ix.

Spain,

MALAGA.

Spain, may be judged of by their gold coin, miserably executed, badly struck, and the ore of base alloy; to which last circumstance, as I before have had occasion to observe, we are indebted for their having reached

Specimens of them.  
the workmanship of all these coins is equally rude and similar, I have only given plates of St Hermenegildo, eldest son to king Leovigildo, who conquered Malaga; of Reccaredo I. his second son and successor, from whom the Spanish monarchs deduce their pedigree, and whose memory is highly venerated in Spain, having been the first of the Gothic kings that abjured Arianism; and of Rodrigo, who lost the kingdom and his life in the fatal battle of Guadalete, where that effeminate king appeared mounted in an ivory car, his crown

on his head, and cloathed in royal robes, with all the state of an Eastern monarch.

BOOK IV.

The next scene that naturally presents itself to our view, is the long reign of the Mahometans in Malaga, containing the annals of their princes and governors for upwards of seven hundred years.

C H A P-

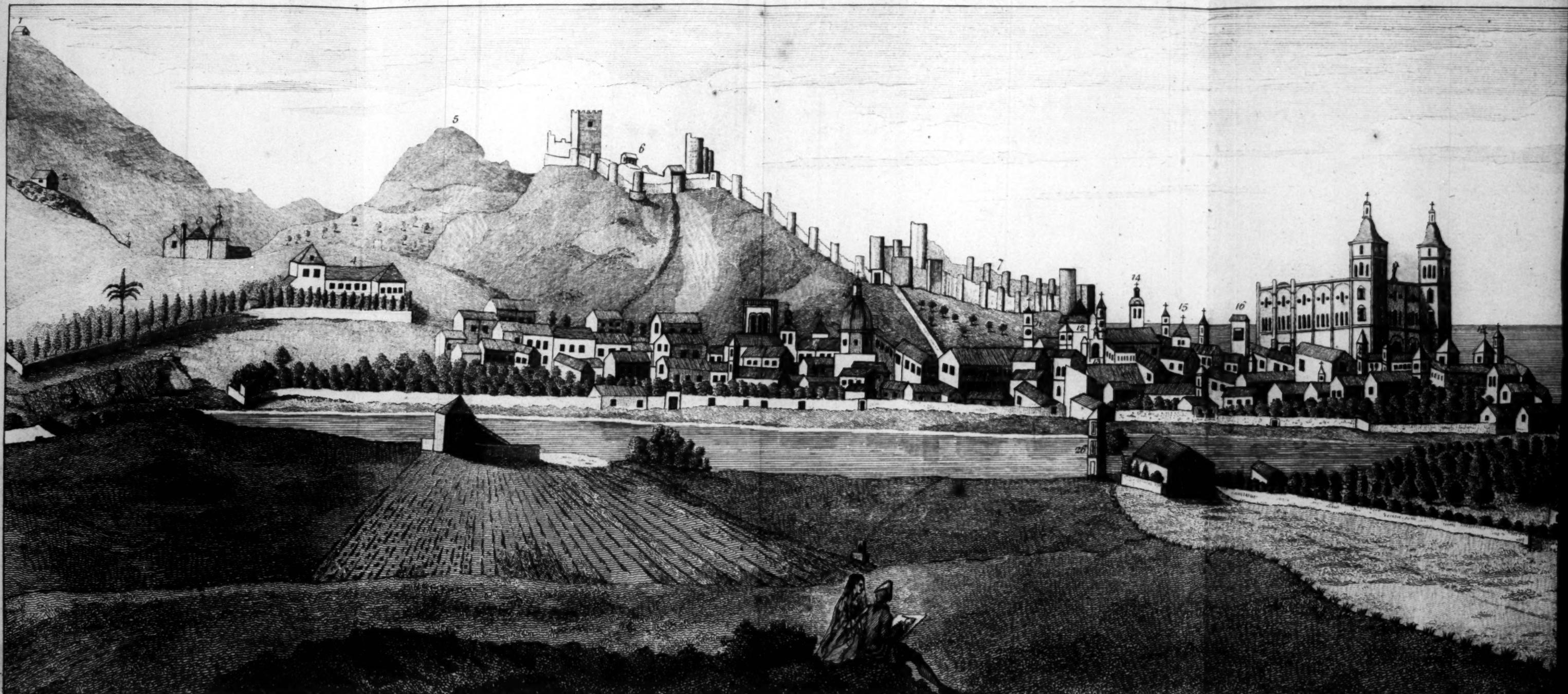
ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

## CHAPTER II.

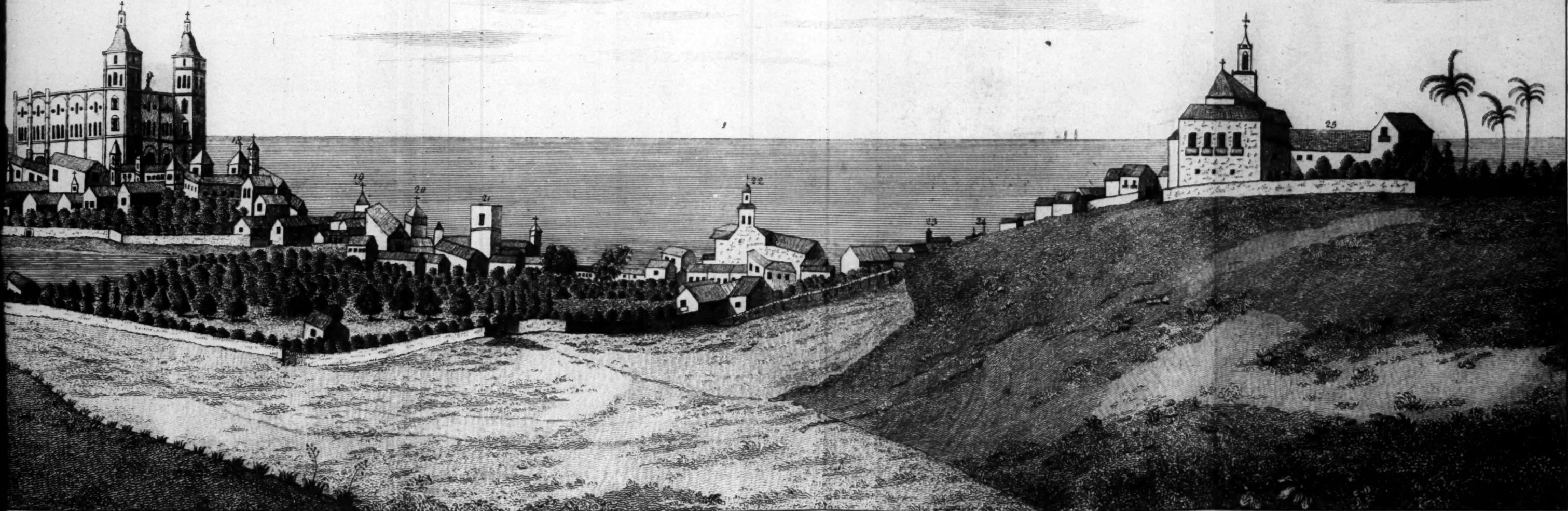
## ANNALS OF MALAGA.

THE flourishing situation of Malaga, at the period of its devolving to the power of the Moors, may be judged of from the description the Arabian historian, Rafis, has left us. He praises its raisins for the finest in the world, as well as the bread and flax; for all which commodities the territory of Malaga was celebrated above all others; he also mentions the mildness of the climate.

" E Ma-



1. Sierra De San Cristobal. 2. Mount Calvary. 3. Convent of the Victory. 4. The Capuchino. 5 Camp of Ferdinand V. 6. Gibralfaro. 7 The Alcazaba. 8. Convent of White Friars. 9 Nunnery of La Piedad. 10. Nunnery of St. Bernard. 11. Nunnery of Santa Clara. 12. Parish Church of the Sagrario. 13. Jesuit's Collodge. 14. The Minor Canons. 15. El Conventio. 16. Parish Church of St. John. 17. Convent of Dominicans. 18. Chapel of the Trinity. 19. North West View of M A L A G A seen from a HILL opposite the TRINITY with the AGUA-MEDINA FLO  
Published according to Act of Parliament Jan 1777.



8 Convent of White Friars. 9 Nunnery of La Paz. 10 Congregation of San Felipe Neri. 11 Parish Church of S<sup>t</sup>. James. 12 Convent of San Pedro Alcantara. 13 Convent of S<sup>t</sup>. Francis. 14 Convent of San Augustin.  
15 Convent of S<sup>t</sup>. John. 16 Convent of Dominicans. 17 Chapel of Ease. 18 Convent of the Carmen. 19 Convent of Trinitarians. 20 Conduit of Water that supplies the Town. 21 Parish Church of Los Martyres.

With the AGUA-MEDINA FLOWING and Drawn by FRANCIS CARTER in the Month of February 1773.

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Jan<sup>st</sup> 1777.

Drawn by  
Francis Carter

“ E Malaga yace sobre la Mar, y Book IV.  
“ es el Mejor de Frutos que quantos  
“ ai en el Mundo, é de buenas Pasas,  
“ é de buena Seda, é de yerbas é Pan.  
“ E otrosfi, su Termino es honrado é  
“ del sale el Mejor Sirgo de todo el  
“ Mundo, é dende lieban á todas las  
“ Partes de Espan̄a. E otrosfi, el  
“ mejor Lino, que há en todo el  
“ Mundo, é mas probado entre todas  
“ las Mujeres, é en todo el Año no  
“ mengua fruta [g].”

Malaga, under the yoke of the Saracens, being excellently well situated opposite to Barbary, became, in a few centuries, so rich and populous, as to disdain the dominion of the kings of Cordova, and to erect their

[g] Rafis, Hist. Hisp.

city

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

Abenhamith,  
first King of  
Malaga, 1010.

city and territory into a kingdom independant of the rest of Spain. The first prince who obtained that honour was Hali-Abenhamith, lord of Ceuta, who passed over to Spain, and was proclaimed king of Malaga about the year 1010. He was killed by treason in his bath, seven years after.

Hyahya, se-  
cond King of  
Malaga 1021.

His son Hyahya succeeded Haly, and, in 1021, the Moors of Cordova, harraffed by intestine broils, crowned him king of that empire: but he, being biassed by a partial love for his native Malaga, refused to reside in Cordova; and, on returning hither, the Cordovans elected another king in his room; and Hyahya contented himself with the crown of Malaga, which he did not long enjoy, being killed by Ismael.

Idriz,

Idriz, uncle to the deceased Hyahya, Book IV.  
and brother to Haly the first king of Idriz, third  
King of Ma-  
laga 1023.  
Malaga, who was at that time governor  
of Ceuta, hearing the unhappy end  
of his nephew, came over with a  
great power to revenge it in 1023; 1023  
and not only obtained the crown of  
Malaga, but enlarged its dominion  
over Seville, Carmona, Alcala, and  
Almeria. He enjoyed the crowns of  
Seville and Malaga but one year, and  
died a natural death.

Henceforward nothing seems worthy of notice in the annals of Malaga Ibnu El Baitar,  
Native of  
Malaga, died  
in 1116.  
for above two centuries, the dominion  
of it being absorbed in the reigns of  
the Moorish kings of Seville and Cordova. In the 12th century flourished  
here the learned and excellent physician Ibnu El Baitar, who, having  
travelled

travelled over all Africa and Asia, returned to settle, and died in his native Malaga, in the year of Christ 1216, leaving behind him three large folio volumes of botany and physic.

Farachen Ar-  
rahaez of  
Malaga in  
1262.

In the year 1262, was governor and lord of Malaga, a most noble and valiant prince, called Abi Sayd Farakh, or Farachen, who was descended directly from Mahamete Abn Sayd, first king of Granada, and founder of the house of Alahamares ; in whose descent the kingdom remained till the final destruction of their monarchy in Spain. This Moor was a valiant chief, and, although allied by blood and marriage to the king of Granada, he maintained himself in a perfect independance ; to support it he made

an alliance with the Infant Don Book IV.  
 Sancho, of Castille, and became his  
 vassal : The same year he built the  
 sumptuous palaces of the Alcaſaba The Alcaſaba  
and Gibralfaro built in  
1279.  
 and Gibralfaro, and died full of days  
 and glory, but in what year is un-  
 certain.

In 1303, we find his son Farakh Farachen 2d  
Arrajaez of  
Malaga.  
 2d of that name, reigning in Malaga,  
 and preparing with a fleet and army  
 for an expedition against Ceuta, the  
 ancient patrimony of the kings of  
 Malaga. The Moorish chronicles speak  
 of his valiant acts, and of his success  
 in taking that city ; which the king He takes  
Ceuta 1303.  
 of Morocco recovered the year after,  
 with the assistance of the fleet of the  
 king of Arragon Don Jayme.

VOL. II.

R

Farakh

Ismael, Son of  
Farachen II  
ascends the  
Throne of  
Granada  
1313.

Farakh II. was married to the sister of Muley Mahamete, king of Granada, who being dethroned and slain by his brother; Ismael, son of Farakh, was called in by the inhabitants of Granada, to revenge the death of his uncle, and drive out the usurper: he accordingly marched to the capital, and gained a pitched battle, with a powerful army of Africans, headed by Osmin, a valiant captain of the blood royal of Morocco. Ismael took possession of the throne, in right of his mother, with the universal consent of the whole kingdom, being the first prince that ever reigned in Granada of a female line. This happened in 1313.

Leaves a Gar-  
rison of Go-  
meles in Ma-  
лага.

When Ismael left Malaga, he con-  
fided the town to a strong garrison of

Gomeles

Book IV.

Gomeles, who were ever after established in Malaga. At the time of the last siege they amounted to 15000.

To not less than 150000 Ismael maintained constant and great wars with the Christians, who becoming daily too strong for him, and fearing the total destruction of the Moorish dominion in Spain, he called to his assistance the Emperor of Morocco, yielding up in favour of his son Abomelique, a part of his territories, as we have seen in the annals of Gibraltar.

His Acts.

About the same time, he gained a signal victory over the Infants of Castille Don Juan, and Don Pedro, [regents of the kingdom during the minority of Alonzo XI.] in the Vale

His Victory in  
the Vale of  
Granada,  
24th of June,  
1317.

ANNALS OF  
MÁLAGA.

Overthrew the  
Infants Don  
Juan and Don  
Pedro.

of Granada. The battle was fought on the 24th of June; in it both the princes lost their lives; Don Pedro was suffocated with heat and fatigue; and the news of his death threw his uncle the Infant Don Juan into such a panick that he fell speechless from his horse; he was remounted, but the confusion was so great, that he expired and fell once more to the ground, without their perceiving it: the body was carried to Granada, and honourably used by Ismael.

His honourable Treatment of the Infant's Corpse.

He ordered it to be laid in state under a canopy, in one of the halls of the Alhambra, not only permitting the Spaniards to come and receive it, but appointed a troop of his own gentlemen to conduct the convoy as far as the frontiers of Andalucia,

therein remembering the noble blood  
from which his offspring [*f*], and  
shewing an example of generosity to  
wards the remains of an implacable  
enemy to the Moorish name. *et hoc*  
*est omni usui doni lusitani et ab aliis*  
This victory was followed by the <sup>He takes Mar-</sup>  
taking of the town of Martos, which <sup>tos 1318.</sup>

striking a terror into the frontier  
towns of Andalucia, where they sued for

[*f*]. Ismael was great grandson of Aben Zayd,  
first king of Granada, founder of the house of  
the Alahamares, whose picture I saw on one side  
of the genealogical tree of this family, preserved  
in the royal house of Generalife of Granada,  
under which is the following inscription, wherein  
he is styled Abenbut, but in Marmol Aben  
Zayd, “This is Abenbut king of Granada,  
“ Cordova, and of the mountains of Andalucia,  
“ of the race of the kings of Sarragosa and  
“ Arragon, and of the Goths, and was a king  
“ renowned for justice, truth, and liberality;”  
so that Ismael justly boasted of his descent from  
the Goths.

The Christians  
sue for Peace.  
He returns vic-  
torious to  
Granada.

Falls in Love  
with a captive  
Virgin.

Takes her by  
force from his  
Cousin.

## A JOURNEY FROM

and obtained a suspension of arms; and Ismael returned victorious to Granada, where, instead of reaping the fruit of his success in the arms of an honourable peace, he perished by the treason of his own subjects and family.

In the affair of Martos was taken captive by his cousin Mahomet, son to the Arrahaez of Algeziras, a beautiful young Spanish virgin, with whom he immediately fell in love. The same passion being excited in the breast of the king, at the sight of her, the amorous monarch, by prayers, entreaties, and threats, endeavoured in vain to persuade his kinsman to relinquish his fair prize; from words they proceeded to injuries and railing on the part of the exasperated

Is slain by him

1322.

asperated king; Mahomet, forced to yield, dissembled his resentment, and with his father and nephew entered into a conspiracy that cost Ismael his life.

These three going up to the Al-

Account of his  
Death.

hambra, demanded audience of the king, who, suspecting nothing, came forth to them, attended only by Aben Alcama, the Alguazil major, or captain of his guards; after the usual salutations, they proceeded with the king to his appartment, Mahomed and his son walking before, and the captain of the guards immediately behind with the Arrahaez's brother; as they passed through a narrow entry, Mahomed and his son stopped short, drew the hangers they had secreted in the sleeves of their algubas, and

R 4 began

began to wound the king on the head; the Alguazil, drawing his alfange, paid no attention to the third traitor, who attacked him behind, but, valiantly defending the king, drove the Arrahaez and his son into an inner room, the door of which he fastened on them, and attacked the other (who in the mean while had given Ismael his death's wound in the shoulder) and forced the villain to take refuge in another apartment, which he likewise locked; then turning to the fainting king, he carried him to his mother, in whose arms he soon expired. His death the good Alcalde revenged, not only on the three assassins, but on all those concerned in the conspiracy. In 1771, I was shewn at Granada the very passage where this tragedy was acted, and

Ismael

Ismael fell a sacrifice to the fury of <sup>Book IV.</sup> exasperated love.

Thus perished Ismael, son of Mala-

His Issue.

lag, after a prosperous reign of nine years and seven months; of the three sons he left behind him, named Ismael, Farachen, and Juzaf, the first and last succeeded him; of their acts we have already treated in the annals of Gibraltar.

He lies buried in La Rauda, or <sup>Where buried.</sup> royal chapel of the Moorish kings, in the Alhambra, on the South side of the Patio de los Leones; together with three other kings, his grandfather Abi Abdilehi, his third son Abil Hagex Juzaf, and another of his descendants: to this chapel the parish <sup>Description of the Chapel.</sup> church of the Alhambra was trans-

ported

ported in the reign of Philip II. and remained there 30 years; at present it is stripped of every ornament, abandoned both by Moors and Christians.

Over the door is still to be seen the following verse of the Alcoran:

" The permanent kingdom, the honour without diminution of its owner: There is no other God but God."

This last phrase, which is the grand article of the Moorish faith, is repeated in every part of the room.

At the heads of the sepulchre of each king, were originally placed upright four alabaster stones, with inscriptions on one side, and epitaphs

in verse on the other, written in gold letters on a blue ground. Louis de Marmol, who was well versed in the Arabian idiom, saw and translated them into Spanish. That of Ismael was as follows :

BOOK IV.

“ In the name of God clement Monument of Ismael.  
“ and merciful,

“ This is the sepulchre of the glorious king, who died in defence of the law of God; the conqueror of the Christians; the exalter of the law of the chosen and beloved prophet; the just, the valorous, the warlike governor; lord of the army, and executor of the law; high and mighty in birth and deeds; fortunate above all kings, and the most zealous for the ho-

“ nour

"hour of God; arm of the Forces;  
 "light of the cities; he that always  
 "kept his sword sharp for the de-  
 "fence of the law; he whose bosom  
 "glowed with the pious love of his  
 "God: to whom in his last hour  
 "He said: O God who art my glory cover  
 "The warlike and triumphant  
 "king, by the grace of God, governor  
 "of the Moors, Abil Walid Ismael,  
 "son of the excellent, most valiant, of  
 "an high and pure race, the glorious  
 "deceased Abi Ceyed Parakh, son of  
 "the matchless and chosen defenders  
 "of the law of salvation, from us  
 "and from all his enemies. In the  
 "name of our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.  
 "The deceased Abil Walid Ismael,  
 "the son of Nacef, in the year of  
 "the birth of Christ, in the month of  
 "July, God glorify him with his good  
 "Spirit, and sustain him with the  
 "most

" most healthful succour of his mercy, Book IV.

" that he may always remember —

" and confess, THAT THERE IS NO

" OTHER GOD BUT GOD: it is consel

to say that there is no other God

" He warred in defence of the law

" of God, who gave him victory over

" the territories and cities, and the

" death of the unbelieving Kings his

" enemies, which will be accounted

" to him in that day, when we shall

" be all summoned before the tribu-

" nal of God: who was pleased to

" put an end to his days, when he

" was most fit to die; and out of his

" infinite mercy called him to him-

" self, having the dust of the militia

" in the plaits of his garments, after

" a life spent in fighting the battles

" of the Lord, in He was born (God

" grant him his grace) in the for-

" tunate

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

" tunate hour of the break of day,  
 " on Friday the 17th of the month  
 " of Xaguel, in the year of the He-  
 " gira 677. He was proclaimed  
 " King on Thursday the 27th day  
 " of the month of Xaguel 713. He  
 " died on Monday the 26th day of  
 " the month of Argel El Fard 725.

" Blessed and exalted be he who  
 " reigns and endures for ever, who  
 " ordained a final period to all his  
 " creatures, that they may know and  
 " confess, that He is the true God,  
 " and that THERE IS NO OTHER GOD  
 " BUT GOD."

On the other side of the tomb-  
 stone, is a long piece of poetry, a trans-  
 lation of which would be too tedious,  
 and lose all its original merit. It is a

panegyrick on the king, who is therein, according to the Mahometan belief, supposed to be received into Paradise; and the blood and sweat of his brow wiped off by the beautiful hands of virgins, who give him to drink of the living waters of heaven. His murtherers the devil is to feed with the putrid excrements of those condemned in hell.

This monument contains an abridged history of the life of Ismael, his family, descent, and principal actions; the kings he is said to have slain are doubtless the two Infants in the Vale of Granada. The metaphor of his dying, with the dust of the militia in the plait of his garment, is noble; to understand it we must observe, that in the Moorish law the

Observations  
on the Monu-  
ment.

whole

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA. whole body of the people are called a militia, not as the Christian church to fight against the devil and his works, but a furious sect who are bound to extirpate all those who dissent from them.

The title of Naçar, from whom all the Granada Kings affected to descend, was of the same import and esteem among them, as that of Caesar to the Roman emperors; they are often, in their poetry and inscriptions at Granada, called simply by that name, of which we have numerous instances in those existing to this day in the Alhambra. One in particular I remember in the superb hall of Comares over a window, which, for its beauty and elegant turn of thought,

well

wel  
is o  
syll  
Span  
gard  
win

" I a  
" Lo  
" Yo  
" An  
" No

Th  
thus  
nada,  
more  
dom;

Vc

well deserves here to be repeated; it Book IV.  
is composed of five verses of eleven  
syllables, after the manner of the  
Spanish Quintillas, and alludes to a  
garden and fountain just under the  
window :

“ I am a garden of plants excelling in beauty  
“ and harmony ; Arabick  
Verses.

“ Look at my bason, can any thing equal its  
“ crystalline water ?

“ You will not find any thing comparable to  
“ me, save the moon in its full.

“ And Nasir, whose I am, is the sun, that com-  
“ municates to me my light.

“ Nothing is capable of eclipsing me, for I will  
“ conquer every obstacle to behold his face.”

The royal house of Malaga being  
thus established on the throne of Gra-  
nada, the annals of this city are once  
more mixed with those of the king-  
dom; henceforward Malaga, the he-

**ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.**

editary royalty of the kings, was always governed in their name by a prince of the blood.

Mahomad  
Aben Nazar,  
refides six  
Months in  
Malaga 1432.

In 1432, Mahomad Aben Nazar, descendant of Ismael, being expelled from the kingdom, fled to Malaga, where he was received and protected, and reigned during the short life of his antagonist, who died six months after.

Albo Hardil,  
Arrahaez of  
Malaga 1480.

In 1480, we find Arrahaez of Malaga, Albo Hardil, by others named Abi Abdala, brother to Abel Hascen, king of Granada, a valiant chief, who, in 1483, won the famous battle called De las Llomas de Malaga, in the mountains to the East of Malaga, against the Marquis of Cadiz, wherein perished most of the Christians, with

Wins the Bat-  
tle of Las  
Llomas de  
Malaga 1483.

three

three brothers and two nephews of Book IV.  
the marquis. This overthrow hap-  
pened in the month of May.

It seems the peculiar fortune of the Arrahaez's of Malaga to be called to the crown of Granada in 1485. Albo Hardil, with the common consent of the people, mounted the throne in the room of his brother, who was old, infirm, and blind, to the prejudice of his nephew Abdeli, who was detested for a dishonourable peace he had made with the Christians.

On his road from Malaga to the capital, he fell in with 90 Spaniards, who had made an excursion out of Alhama, and cut off their heads, which were hung to the tails of his soldiers' horses; with these barbarous

Ascends the  
Throne of  
Granada  
1485.

Routs 90 Spa-  
niards and  
slays them.

**ANNALS OF** trophies he made his triumphal entry  
**MALAGA.**

His Entry into  
the Capital. into Granada, amidst the shouts of the populace, who therein could not discern their own more swift destruction.

Ferdinand V.  
reduces Coyn,  
Munda,  
Tolox,  
Ronda, and  
Marvella.

About the same time, the empire of the Moors in Spain drawing near to its final period, Ferdinand V. king of Castille, having taken Ronda and all the neighbouring towns, led his victorious troops into the vale of Malaga, which he ravaged two years successively.

At this period were likewise delivered from the Mahometan yoke, Coyn, Munda, Tolox, Maryella, and all the circumjacent places; and passing on to reconnoitre Malaga, he destroyed the fortress of Aben Almadala.

When

When Albo Hardil quitted Malaga in 1485, he bestowed the government of the city on Ali Aben Dordux, grandson of Mahomet Aben Nazar, fourteenth king of Granada. This prince was suspected of holding a correspondence with the Christians, and being affected to them, the truth of which seemed in the sequel to be confirmed by the many honours and favours bestowed upon him by the king of Castille; though as he, to the hour of his death, constantly refused embracing the Christian religion: it may well be believed his conduct was directed by the then desperate state of the Moors' affairs, the unavoidable necessity of their submitting to the Christian yoke, and his prudent desire to mitigate their fate by a timely be-

Book IV.  
Ali Dordux,  
Arrahaez of  
Malaga 1485.

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA. speaking the clemency of the con-  
queror.

Ferdinand V.  
takes Velez  
1487.

Prepares to be-  
siege Malaga.

Writes to Ali  
Dordux.

Ferdinand V. having in the spring of the year 1487, reduced the city of Velez, seven leagues to the East of Malaga, and Albo Hardil, king of Granada, being embarrassed in a civil war with his nephew, he proceeded to the conquest of Malaga. His first care was to write a letter to Ali Dordux, requiring him to deliver up the city. This summons was carried to Malaga by Hernando El Pulgar [g]. Ali Dordux not being able to comply with the king's desire, returned for

[g] This was not Hernando del Pulgar, the historian, but a nobleman in the army of Ferdinand V. who lies buried in the entrance of the royal chapel in Granada, and whose descendants are now Marquis's of Salar.

answer,

answer, “ That he was ready to serve  
“ his highness in every thing that  
“ did not thwart the obligation he  
“ had to defend that city.”

Book IV.

His answer.

Malaga, besides a multitude of Moors that had fled for shelter to its walls from the circumjacent towns, was garrisoned by an army of Gomeles, commanded by Hamete Hali, a Zegri; to whom Albo Hardil, mistrusting the fidelity of his cousin, sent an order to govern and defend the town to the last extremity.

Antonio de Nebrixa [*b*], and Hernando del Pulgar, have both left us ample

[*b*] The Chronicle of Hernando del Pulgar in Spanish was printed at Valladolid 1565, by Antonio Nebrixa, grandson to the grammarian, in his grandfather's name, he having found it in manuscript among his papers at his death; this rare book is in my library, as well as the History of Ferdinand and Elizabeth, really wrote by Nebrixa in elegant Latin, and printed in Granada 1550 by his son Xanthus, Nicolas Antonio has erred in affirming that it is a translation of the former.

ample accounts of this siege; the army of Spaniards consisted of 60,000 combatants, in which was

Diego de Muros, who was also at this siege as secretary to the cardinal of Spain, and was afterwards bishop of Oviedo, wrote in Latin, and addressed to the cardinal, *Epitomen Rerum gestarum 1487 apud Malacam, ex castris missam*, which, I believe, was never published. Diego Sa de Meneles of Lisbon printed about the middle of the 17th century a poetical account of this siege of Malaga in Portuguese verse, intituled, *Malaca conquistada*; I could never meet with it. In the list of learned men natives of Malaga, p. 232, we forgot to mention Bernard Aldarette, a Jesuit, who wrote *Varias Antiquidades de España*, which I possess, and is well known to be a valuable work; as is likewise another treating on Spanish antiquities, and its language, *Origen de la Lingua Castillana*; my copy was printed at Madrid 1682, in folio. Antonio de Castillo, a Franciscan Friar, was also born in Malaga; he, on his return from his missions in the Holy Land, published at Madrid 1654, *Viage a la tierra santa*. The History of Malaga by Roa, mentioned in the same page, is printed in Malaga, 1622, in small quarto, and consists of 85 leaves; an imperfect copy of it is in the British Museum, where I perused it since the first edition of this book.

all

all the flower of the nobility of Spain, Book IV.  
headed by the king himself: their approach was on the sea-side from the Velez road, and they appeared before the town the second week in May. Their principal quarter, and where the king encamped, was on a mountain behind that of Gibralfaro, almost within gun-shot, but rather more elevated; to gain this post, was the work of a whole day, and the price of many lives; the Moors occupied the summit with three battalions, drove the Spaniards down the hill three several times, wounding and killing great numbers; the king's tent was placed at first on this hill; but the Moors, having the royal pavilion in view, never ceased firing against it, till the Spaniards removed it on another eminence further off; thence the lines of the camp extended

The Spaniards  
invest the  
Town by  
Land and Sea,

to

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

to the gate of Granada, where Don Alonzo de Aguilar, the Alcalde of Los Donceles, commanded; from the gate there was another line round the walls of the suburbs, down the Agua Medina to the sea, so that the town, entirely surrounded, could have no communication with the country within, nor receive succours from Granada; to the coast of Barbary, all passage was cut off by the Spanish fleet, commanded by the Count of Benevento and Antonio Bernal.

The Moors  
defend the  
Beach with  
six Gallies.

In the arsenal of the Moors were six Albatozas, or row-gallies, which they armed and put to sea to defend the beach from the Spanish ships; these were continually skirmishing with their enemies, and endeavouring to break through them: in one of which

which fights they drove from the <sup>BOOK IV.</sup> town the whole fleet, and sunk a large vessel belonging to the duke of Medina Sidonia.

Thus shut up, the Moors had nothing to trust to but their own valour and the number and bravery of their men, though, alas! the multitude of inhabitants only served to accelerate their ruin; in a month's time, all the provisions were consumed, and to distress them the more, Ferdinand ordered a great part of the army to endeavour to enter and carry the barrio of the city, wherein the Moors kept their horses and cattle, and drew great succours from the fruits of its gardens.

This assault lasted three days, and every foot of ground that the Spaniards

Attack of the  
Barrio.

niards gained was bathed in blood; no quarter was there given : it was the Moors last refuge; they fought with the greatest bravery, and, defending the ground by inches, were driven into the city by the superior force of the victorious Christians.

Attack of the  
Bridge.

An attempt to make themselves masters of the bridge, was attended with less success and still more bloodshed. This bridge was defended at each entrance by two towers; the furthermost of which the Spaniards blew up with gunpowder, but never could they make themselves masters of the other; so desperately was it defended by the Moors, who lost in this attack a number of their bravest men, and among them two of their principal captains, sons of Malaga,

Cidi

Cidi Mahommad, and Durrhamen, Book IV.  
mourned by the whole city, though  
rather to be envied than pitied,  
because they survived not the de-  
struction of their nation.

The artillery, planted in the king's <sup>Attack of Gi-</sup>  
quarter on the mountain Gibralfaro, <sup>balfaro.</sup>  
beat down the great tower of the  
castle, another turret near it, and the  
wall between them; the Marquis of  
Cadix advanced to attack and enter  
the breach sword in hand; but the  
besieged, not losing courage, drew  
out 2,000 men; and, on the approach  
of the Spaniards, animated by despair,  
made a dreadful havock among them,  
tumbling great numbers headlong  
down the hill, and obliging the rest  
to retire to their former post. The  
Christians lost in this affair several  
captains

captains of note, Garcí Bravo, Alcalde of Atiença, Inigo Lopez de Medrano, Lord of Cavanillas, Gabriel de Sotomayor, and two noblemen of Galicia; the Marquis himself was wounded in the arm with an arrow.

Subterraneous  
Fights.

But the most bloody of all the actions during the siege were the subterraneous fights between the men who had undermined the walls of the city in different places, and the Moors who, by countermines, had met them; six days they fought under ground without intermission, both the dead and living replaced by their countrymen from time to time, as these fell and those grew tired; at length the Moors beat the Spaniards from all their works, which they ruined and filled up, and thereby saved the city; nothing can exceed

the horrour of such engagements, Book IV.  
rendered still more fearful with the  
gloomy light of torches, by the blaze  
of which the combatant resisted his  
adversary body to body, a sword in  
one hand, and a dagger in the other,  
and this not only in a single part, but  
five or six at once.

King Ferdinand despairing to gain  
the place, his camp being diminished  
by the sword and sickness, and his  
powder failing, the Queen arrived  
with fresh supplies of men and  
money in July; they wrote to Por-  
tugal for gunpowder, and dispatched  
a vessel to Algeziras, then in ruins,  
to gather up all the stone balls which  
Alonzo XI. had thrown into that city  
when he besieged it.

The

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

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Succour of  
200 Moors.

The Moors still kept up their courage, depending upon succours from Granada; which city, at this fatal period, was torn to pieces by the factions of the two kings, uncle and nephew; the former indeed, to whom Malaga belonged, sent a body of men to their assistance from Guadix, but the infatuated Audali marched out of Granada and routed them, thereby determining the loss of Malaga, and hastening his own ruin; notwithstanding 400 Moors assembled secretly, and endeavoured, by surprize, to pass the Spanish lines, by the side of the sea, and enter the city; of these 200, partly by swimming, and partly by jumping over the stakes and fences of the camp, got into the town, at the expence of the lives of their companions.

With

With them went a fanatic, named Abraen Algerbi, native of the kingdom of Tunis, who had deceived himself into a supposition that he should deliver his countrymen from their impending fate, by murthering the king; a diabolical policy, too frequently read of in the histories of all nations and religions. This wretch being taken without resistance, and asking to speak with his majesty, was carried, dressed as he was with his alfanje by his side, to the tent of the Marquesa de Moya, where was Don Alvaro, son of the Duke of Braganza, and his wife, waiting the leveé of the King; who was asleep; the Queen providentially having refused to see him. The infidel, deceived by the richness of the dresses of Don Alvaro, and the marchioness, and not understanding

their tongue, concluded them to be the royal persons, and, drawing his sword, gave the duke a violent stroke on the head, and wounded the marchioness, before he was cut in pieces.

This desperate attempt meeting with the success it deserved, the prospect of the besieged became every day more lamentable; nothing can be more affecting than the accounts historians give us of the distress and misery of the Moors, for above a month before they surrendered; most of their troops and chieftains had perished in the defence of the posts; and of 15,000 Gomeles, only a few hundred common soldiers, and not one captain, remained alive. Multitudes of the inhabitants died daily

Great Distress  
of the Citizens.

of hunger, especially the Jews; all

the bread and barley of the place had Book IV.  
been gathered together by the governor, and distributed as long as it lasted to those who manned the walls, four ounces in the morning and two at night: as for the rest of the people, they fed (those who could get it) on the flesh of dead horses, and other animals, and the hides of beef sodden; bread they made of the wood of palms dried and ground, and to their children they gave vine-leaves fryed in oil. In this dreadful extremity, the chief men of the city assembled together, and went to Hamete Zeli, conjuring him to have compassion on their situation, and to deliver up the town to the enemy, rather than see those, whom the fword had spared, perish with hunger.

They desire  
to surrender.

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

Speech of the  
Alfaqui to the  
Arrajaez.

“ Do not thou, said their leader  
“ Abraham Alhariz, the Alfaqui, be  
“ harder-hearted than our enemies;  
“ the cry of our wives and children  
“ is unsupportable, and we have no  
“ bread to give them. Dost thou  
“ imagine our walls are stronger than  
“ those of Ronda, or our soldiers  
“ more valiant than those of Loxa?  
“ Behold the pride of Ronda is hum-  
“ bled, and the cavalry of Loxa could  
“ not resist the army of these princes  
“ who have so long besieged us!  
“ Dost thou still deceive thyself with  
“ the hopes of succours from Gra-  
“ nada? Granada, alas! has lost its  
“ strength, its glory is extinct, and  
“ all its valiant knights are no more.”

The Arrajaez, reflecting on the  
truth of what they said, and filled  
with

with compassion for the citizens perishing for want hourly before his eyes, gave them this answer, worthy to be recorded.

“ Open the gates ! let in our His Answer.  
“ enemies ! and see what mercy you  
“ can obtain from them ! As for me,  
“ none, I know, I am to expect ; I  
“ took charge of this place with ob-  
“ ligation to die or lose my liberty  
“ in its defence, that of my religion,  
“ and the honour of him who in-  
“ trusted it to me ! I have done my  
“ duty ; but, if I could have had my  
“ choice, I would have preferred, to  
“ a miserable captivity, a glorious  
“ death, defending this unhappy  
“ city.”

Accordingly, the Alfaqui, with Amarben Amar, and fourteen others, the principals of each of the tribes of the city, were deputed with the following letter to the Spanish camp;

Letter of the  
Inhabitants to  
the King and  
Queen,

“ Glory be to the all-powerful God!  
 “ To our lords and masters the king  
 “ and queen, greatest of all kings  
 “ and princes: God magnify them!  
 “ We your servants and slaves,  
 “ the citizens, great and small of this  
 “ miserable city, recommend them-  
 “ selves to your grandeur, and kiss  
 “ the earth under your feet, begging  
 “ you will remedy them in their  
 “ great affliction, and not despise the  
 “ submission of such a numerous  
 “ people, but extend your royal  
 “ clemency towards them, as your  
 “ noble

“ noble progenitors, great and mighty Book IV.  
“ kings, have given you an example.

“ You cannot be ignorant (God  
“ exalt your power!) how Cordova  
“ was besieged a long time; and,  
“ when half the city was taken, the  
“ Moors defended themselves in the  
“ other part, till their bread and  
“ water were consumed, and they in  
“ greater distress than we are; but  
“ they intreated the great king, your  
“ ancestor, and he pardoned them,  
“ and heard their words, and gave  
“ them all that they had; he took  
“ nothing from them, gaining im-  
“ mortal fame.

“ Likewise the valiant infant Fer-  
“ dinand besieged the city of An-  
“ tiquera two months and a half,

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

" and took the town ; but the cattle  
 " held out seven days, when their  
 " water failed them ; they then threw  
 " themselves at his mercy, and he  
 " received them favourably ; for  
 " which his memory is blessed to the  
 " day of judgment : and since the  
 " fame of your virtue, honour, and  
 " piety, is exalted above all the kings  
 " and princes, your predecessors, do  
 " not turn away your face from us,  
 " who rest entirely on your favour,  
 " and put ourselves under your pro-  
 " tection ; so do to us as your mag-  
 " nificent forefathers, that we may  
 " recount your praise and fame all  
 " over the earth."

The King's  
Answer.

This affecting petition being trans-  
 lated from the Arabick into Spanish,  
 and read in council, the king gave  
 for

for answer, "That it was now too Book IV.  
late to sue for favour or grace; and,  
since hunger and not good-will  
forced them to submit, they must  
undergoe the laws of the con-  
queror, and such as he should mark  
out should be put to death, and  
the rest sold for slaves."

This hard sentence so unworthy a <sup>Despair of the</sup> ~~Citizens.~~ Christian prince, and so incompatible with the merciful spirit of that gospel whose cause Ferdinand pretended to be fighting, exasperated the miserable inhabitants to such a degree, that in their first fury they determined to hang the 500 Christian slaves in their power, on the battlements of the Alcazaba, as a spectacle to the Spaniards, to whom they threatened to march out and sell their lives dearly, with arms

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

arms on their backs, that they might purchase their victory with blood, and the memory of this siege be noted in all ages while the world endured,

Affecting  
Scene of de-  
livering up the  
City.

The old men, Alfaquis, and Ali Dordux, by their interest and reason, having at length persuaded them to submit to their fate, they were all conducted, by the king's order, into the corals of the Alcasaba, the men separated from their wives and children in the lower court; as for Hamete Zeli, whose only crime was the having made so gallant a defence, he was loaded with irons, and thrown into a dungeon, where he was never more heard of.

No tongue can describe the desolation of the women and children on

this

this fatal and eternal separation from Book IV. all that was dear to them; as they marched through the streets, and quitted their houses, which they were never more to enter, they wrung their hands, and, lifting their eyes to heaven, exclaimed,

“ Ill-fated Malaga ! behold how Lamentation  
of the Women.  
“ thy sons abandon thee! What will  
“ become of thy ancients and ma-  
“ trons? And how will thy tender  
“ maidens, delicately educated, be  
“ able to endure hard slavery? Can  
“ the Christians tear the infants from  
“ the breasts of their mothers, and  
“ their wives from the arms of their  
“ husbands, without shedding tears?  
“ The beauty of thy towers, the  
“ strength of thy castles, the height  
“ of thy walls, could not defend thine

“ inha,

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

“ inhabitants; the earth, which fed  
“ and nourished them to this day,  
“ will not be suffered to cover them  
“ in death, because they have  
“ incurred the anger of their  
“ Creator [b]!”

Malaga surrenders the 18th of August 1487.

Malaga opened its gates to the Christians, after a siege of three months and three days, on Saturday the 18th of August 1487, having been in possession of the Mahometans 772 years; of 30,000 Moorish inhabitants existing at the beginning of the siege, above half had perished by the sword or famine; part of the rest were sold to redeem Christian slaves in Africa; part given to the chiefs and captains of the army, and distri-

[b] This is translated literally from Nebrixa, who was present at this affecting fight.

buted all over Spain; the king sent Book IV.  
an hundred of the Gomeles as a  
present to the Pope; and Donna Isabel  
fifty young virgins to the queen of  
Naples, and thirty to the court of  
Portugal; so that this unfortunate  
people were dispersed all over the  
earth. A destruction more compleat  
no nation ever experienced.

From this universal calamity was Some Account  
of Ali Dordux.  
excepted Ali Dordux, who introduced  
the royal standard and Christians into  
the town, and his son attacked, sword  
in hand, Hamete Zeli, and forced the  
Alcasaba, where that unfortunate  
general wanted still to defend himself;  
for which action Ferdinand V. gave  
liberty to him and eight families, his  
relations, and all their goods and pos-  
sessions.

To

To Ali Dordux in particular were assigned, by order of the king, 24 houses, with four shops and a bakehouse, together with the adjoining mosque for himself, family, and relations; they were situated in the Calle Del Horno, from the New Gate to the Flesh-Market, in the Barrio de la Moreria, or Quarter of the Moors, of which he was reckoned the head; they likewise gave a house to Ali El Fadala, another to Comen Aben Homar, and one to the Alcalde of Comares, all relations of Dordux, who had moreover allotted to him a meadow where he used to keep his cattle, called Diara Nakhale, or the Field of Bees, and a parcel of arable land on the right side of the Agua-Medina, under the mountains, together with lands

vineyards, and olive-yards, in the Book IV.  
neighbourhood of Churiana.

In 1490, the king offered Dordux seven schedules in blanc, for him to fill up with such privileges as he thought proper, if he would be persuaded to turn Christian; which he constantly refused, begging for leave to go and end his days in Fez, where he had sent his riches before him: but Ferdinand V. fearing he might be tempted to return with troops to trouble the kingdom, would not consent to his demand; but, well knowing the respect the Moors of the country bore him, and the service he might render to the state by keeping them in constant submiffion, he created His Privileges. him Justicia Major of the Bishoprick of Malaga; by a royal cedula, dated

the

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

the 15th of February 1490; he gave him power to name Alguaziles over all the Moorish villages, and to enable him to send for his effects and money back from Barbary, on the 20th of May 1492 he granted him a Carta de Privilegio, that he might traffick by sea to all parts of Spain, and his ships go to Africa, without let or molestation of his fleets, whom he ordered to succour and assist them.

The King's  
Letter to him.

Ali Dordux was so considered by the Catholic king, that there is extant a letter, under his own hand [i], dated the 26th of April, 1496; in which he desires him to make use of his interest among the Moors, and persuade them to submit to a tribute

[i] The original letter was shewn to me in Malaga by the Canon Conde.

he wanted to lay on them. He died Book IV.  
Dies in 1502.

His son Mahomad, Ali Dordux, and his wife, two years before, were converted to the Christian faith; and

His Son turns  
Christian, and  
takes the  
Name of Don  
Juan de Ma-  
laga.

Mahomed at his baptism took the name of the Prince Don Juan, only son to Ferdinand and Isabel, who probably was his sponsor; thenceforward he styled himself Don Juan de Malaga, and took for arms, as descendant of the kings of Granada, five pomgranates, and the city of Malaga quartered, with the arms of Arragon and Leon, surmounted with a crown.

His Arms

His motto was thus,

Malaga mui noble y leal,  
 A sus reyes siempre ha sido,  
 Los, que son de su apellido,  
 Es su origen sangre real,  
 Y de solar conocido.

In ENGLISH.

Malaga noble and loyal  
 To its kings has ever stood.  
 Those that bear its name  
 Are born of royal blood  
 High in birth and fame.

This noble gentleman lived many years in Malaga, always faithful to the crown of Castile, and had his mansion in the Plaçuela, or little square of his name. In 1501, on the general

general insurrection of his countrymen, in the Sierra Bermeja, he went up, by order of the king, into the mountains of Ronda, where he pacified the Moors, and persuaded them to lay down their arms.

BOOK IV.

Returning to the siege of Málaga,  
Sequel of the Siege of Málaga.  
after the city had been cleansed of  
the multitude of dead bodies that in-  
fected the streets at the time of its  
surrender, the king and queen went  
in procession to the head mosque of  
the town, which had been purified  
and consecrated by Don Pedro Gon-  
zales de Mendoza, the cardinal of  
Spain, and returned God thanks for  
the victory obtained over the enemies  
to the name of Christ.

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These

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

Ferdinand V. and Isabel re-established its ancient bishoprick of Malaga, settled its revenues, and the jurisdiction of the city over Ronda, Velez, Cartama, Coyn, and other towns to the East and West of Malaga. Commissaries were appointed to distribute lands and houses to the multitude of Christians that flocked from all parts, induced by the fruitfulness of its territory, and the mildness of the climate.

The City re-peopled by Christians.

Since which time Malaga has increased in wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants, who, reviving its ancient trade of wine and fruits, once more set themselves to cultivate and propagate the generous grape.

Revival of the ancient Trade of Malaga.

The Genoese were its first principal merchants, but, in process of time,

time, English, Fleming, German and Dutch factors, came to settle and establish a correspondence with their several nations. The excellency of the wine of Malaga soon began to be known and esteemed in Europe, and ships from all parts to frequent its port. The founders and first traders to this city, were the honourable and princely Phoenicians; and it may be truly said, that the present merchants of the different factories not only keep up the remembrance of the Tyrian magnificence, but even exceed them in the richness of their dress, state of their houses, their villas of the vale, and costly retreats in the mountains.

Its fine bay, and lucrative trade to all parts of the North, for some centuries past, have rendered Malaga a rich

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA. rich and populous town, second to none in Spain, except Cadiz. The Spanish monarchs, attentive to its consequence, and the large revenue they draw from its custom-house, have constantly preserved it from the insults of an enemy by a strong garrison, and adorned it with a stately mole, and one of the finest cathedrals in Europe.

## C H A P T E R III.

Book IV.

IN the year 1487, when Malaga Present Aspect  
of Malaga. was taken from the Moors, its circumference was much the same as at present: the ancient walls have been repaired by Charles V. and always kept up, on account of the duties of millions the king receives for all provisions that enter the gates; indeed the present aspect of Malaga is entirely Moorish; whether you behold it from the sea, the vale, or the mountains, you on every side see it surrounded by Arabian fortifications, and crowned with the noble castles of Gibralfaro and the Alcasaba: the works and buildings of that nation

U 4

will

MALAGA.

will therefore first offer themselves to our view ; and an investigation of the monuments they have left behind them of their power and magnificence, cannot fail to afford us many particulars of the arts, policy, and ingenuity of a people, that, from an habitation of almost 800 years, had a fair claim to a country, which they had conquered, sword in hand, in less than two summers, from the barbarous Gothic subverters of the Roman empire [i].

[i] The Andalucian Moors so greatly regretted their being driven out of Spain, that those among them, who afterwards settled on all the opposite coast of Barbary, carried with them, and transmitted to their descendants, the titles, deeds, and charters of the estates they possess in this country, who carefully preserve them with a vain hope, that the emperor of Morocco will one day pave the way for their return.

At

At the time of its conquest, Ma- Book IV.

laga had four castles: Gibralfaro on The four  
Castles of Ma-  
laga.  
the top of the hill, to the East of the town, still standing; and below it, on a rising ground, the Alcasaba, or palace of the governor; the third fortress was called Las Attarazanas; the fourth castle, which Antonio Nebrija named Castel de los Genoese, is no more.

The walls of the town reached from the Alcasaba to the Attarazanas, in a straight line, near a mile in length, having the water washing them, and two towers projecting into the sea, to defend the passage under them; one at the South-East end of the Alcasaba, and the other advancing like a spur (as Nebrija terms it) from the towers of the Attarazanas; thence the walls run up the Carreteria Northwards,

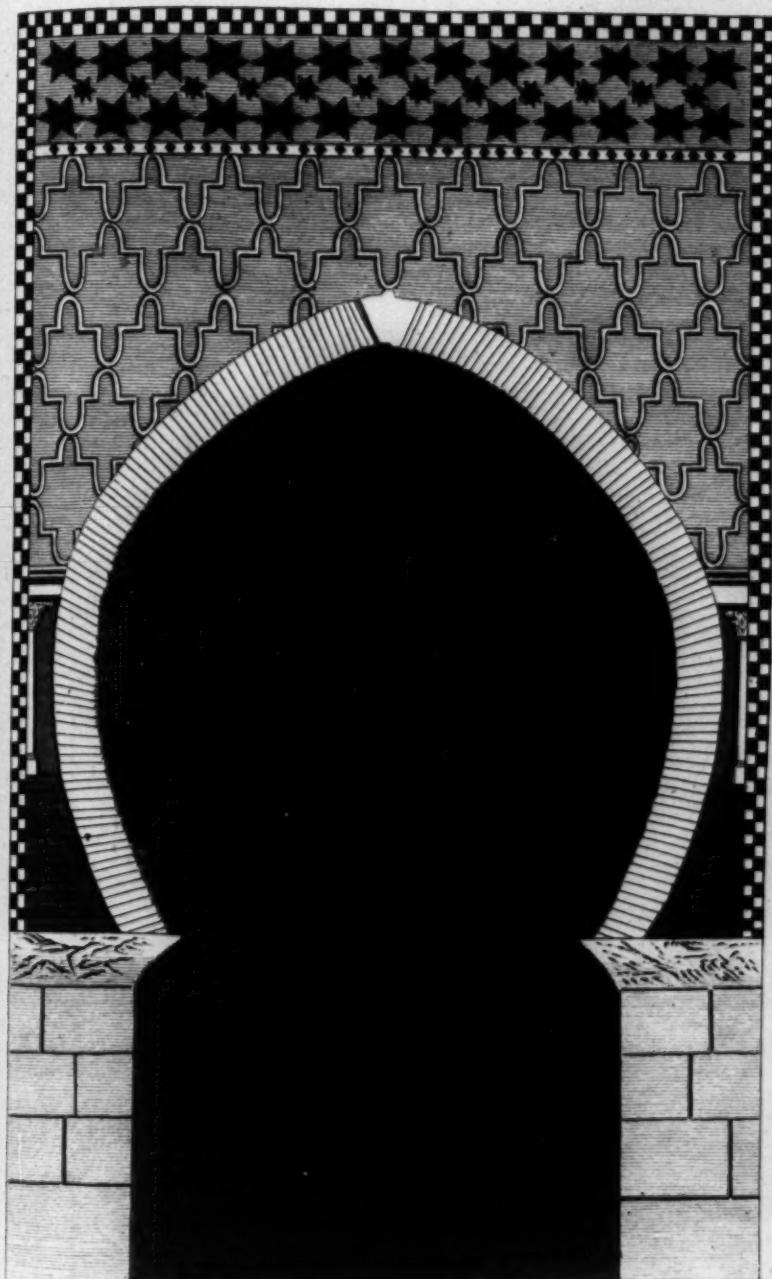
wards, taking a sweep till they rejoin the North part of the Alcahaba.

*The Gates of  
the Town.*

In this circuit they had several gates; the principal were la Puerta de Granada (now blocked up) towards the mountains; La Puerta de Antequera, and El Postigo de Aranze, facing the plain; and fronting the sea La Puerta del Mar, called by the Moors Bab-Eltee, La Puerta Esparteria, and several others, besides sally ports and gates from the castles, both facing the water and the mountains.

Among which gates is the most noted one of the arsenal of the Alcahaba, wherein is a low iron plated door, that the vulgar, by tradition from father to son, constantly calls La Puerta de la Caba[*k*]; affirming it

[*k*] This door may be seen in my View of the Mole of Malaga.



Drawn by Francis Carter 1770.

**PEDES XII.**

One of the Moorish Arches of the Arsenal in the Alcazaba of Malaga.

Published as the Act directs 15 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1776

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to be the same through which Flo- Book IV.  
La Puerta de  
la Caba:  
rinda, the daughter of the Count  
Don Julian, past to embark for Africa,  
and seek the reparation of her de-  
flowered virginity in the destruction  
of her country; which tale is re-  
peated both by Rafis, the archbi-  
shop Don Rodrigo, Florian O Campo,  
Morales, and even Garibay and Ma-  
riana. True it is, the Caba did em-  
bark at Malaga, and equally probable  
from this very spot, this fortress then  
existing; but the present arch, to  
which this celebrated gate is fixed,  
was, most undoubtedly, the fabrick  
of the Moors five hundred years  
after. The true name of this gate, Its true Ety-  
mology.  
according to Aldarette and Morejon,  
in his History of Malaga, is, Del  
Alcaba, or Puerta de la Cuesta, being  
placed at the bottom of the hill.

Suburbs of  
the Victoria  
and Los Ca-  
puchinos.

Del Purchel.

De la Trini-  
dad.

Marmol again gives it another derivation, 'The Gate of the Slaughter,' as the Moors there made a terrible one of the Goths when they took it.

Of the suburbs, that of the Victoria and the Barrio de los Capuchinos were then walled in and strongly fortified; the remains of their walls are still to be traced.

The Barrio del Purchel, and that of the Trinity, being both on the further side of the Agua Medina, and of too great extent to be defended, was abandoned and demolished by the Moors, when they found the Spaniards approach to besiege them. These had a communication with the city, by means of a stone bridge, defended by two towers, which

which we had occasion to mention during the siege. This bridge, according to the testimony of the author of *La Población General de Espana*, was a most ancient structure, built by the Phoenicians, and still standing in 1661, when a storm of rain, on the 22d day of September, carried it away, together with its towers, into the sea, into which were forced, by the same violence, the walls and materials of 1600 houses, and above 2000 souls drowned. A new bridge has been since rebuilt. In those two suburbs reside at present sea-faring people, and towards The Trinity those that work in the fields and gardens that surround both.

The Moorish castle of Gibralfaro was deemed by the Spaniards, at the time

## A JOURNEY FROM

time of the siege, an impregnable fortress, and is at this day one of the most perfect models of the kind existing. It is surrounded by a double wall, from the outermost of which project towers, with double gates towards the mountain and the city, placed at such distance from the gates of the inner wall, that, although the enemy could take possession of the former, they would be annoyed and crushed from the top of the walls as they marched to the attack of the other.

It occupies all the summit of the hill, in circuit about three furlongs, and undoubtedly, in all its parts, is a work of the Moors, and not, as Padre Roa will have it, of the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, or

Romans;

Romans; who, notwithstanding, from its situation, it may well be presumed, had a fortification here as well as in the Alcasaba below. This may be conjectured from its name, composed evidently of Gibel, in Arabic a Mountain, and *φαρός* in Greek, a Signal or Watch-tower. The Moors found on it a Watch-tower, called then by its Greek name Pharos, and thence naturally named the hill, The Mountain with a Pharos.

The situation of this hill, and the great command of prospect Eastward, over the Mediterranean, towards the mother city of Tyre, whence the Phoenician merchants of Malaga, it is natural, should look for their ships and merchandizes, is reason sufficient to conclude, that they had a fortress and

look-

MALAGA.

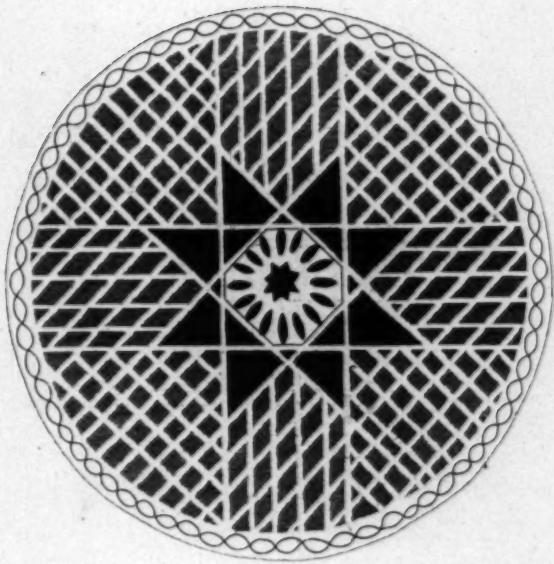
*Ancient Bas-Relief.*

look-out on this spot. Again, on the key-stone of the arch of the principal gate is carved a head in bas-relief, with moldings above and below it; this stone suiting the place, though longer than any other in the arch, was probably made use of by the Moorish architect without regarding the sculpture, which is against their law, and of course would be preposterous to impute it to them. This is the sole monument of Roman antiquity I could perceive in this castle.

*Mosaic.*

The dome of the Donjon, or first tower you enter, is finely ornamented with a Mosaic. I took a drawing of it, which shall be engraved. The damp has much injured the colours, that are blue, green, and white.

The



Mosaick Dome in Gibralfaro  
drawn By Francis Carter 1772  
Published According to Act of Parliament  
August 15 1776

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The next object worth our attention is a square mosque, whose doors are covered with plates of brass. On the walls are various works of stucco, and several passages of the alcoran, written after the manner of the Moors. The Catholic kings converted this mosque into a Christian church, which was dedicated to St. Louis the bishop, as the annual festival of this saint is celebrated in Spain on the nineteenth of August, the day on which this city was delivered up to the Christians. This chapel has been long since shut up, and the towers of the castle filled with gun-powder.

The greatest curiosity of Gibralfaro <sup>Large Well.</sup> is a large well of fine spring-water, that descends 300 yards into the bowels of the mountain. The water is

exceedingly light and well-flavoured; I both tasted and weighed it, being amazed that a mountain, washed by the briny waves, should be pregnant with such excellent springs, of which another, by the means of conduits in the time of the Moors, supplied all the Barrio of the Victory; their vestigia I traced on the North-side of the hill.

## Baths.

There is a second smaller well in one of the towers, and two very fine algibes, or baths; one at the mosque, and the other in the open court, not far from the great well; this latter is within four feet of the surface of the hill, built of stone, and arched to preserve the water fresh, measuring thirty feet long and ten wide, a beautiful and admirable

admirable work; the arches are lofty and entire, and respire a coolness that invites one to bathe.

The name of the second castle, in Arabic, was *القصبة*, in Spanish, Alcasar, thence corrupted Alcasaba, signifying a castle and royal residence. It accordingly served as a fortress that commanded the town, a palace for its arrahaez, and an arsenal for his gallies. Its situation is on a rising hill, with a gradual descent each way, except to the East, where it joins the superior mountain of Gibralfaro, with which it communicates by a double wall 900 feet long. On considering the direction of these walls, almost perpendicular up the hill, which is exceedingly steep, and that they are built near five feet thick, fortified

Castle of the  
Alcasaba.

Its Wall of  
Communication.

## A JOURNEY FROM

with towers, battlements, and stone steps on the inner side, for the convenience and protection of those who manned them; one cannot help being struck with such a bold and stupendous undertaking, which rendered these two castles impregnable before the use of fire-arms; and even though Ferdinand V. had a park of artillery mounted against them, during the whole siege, he at last reduced the city only by famine.

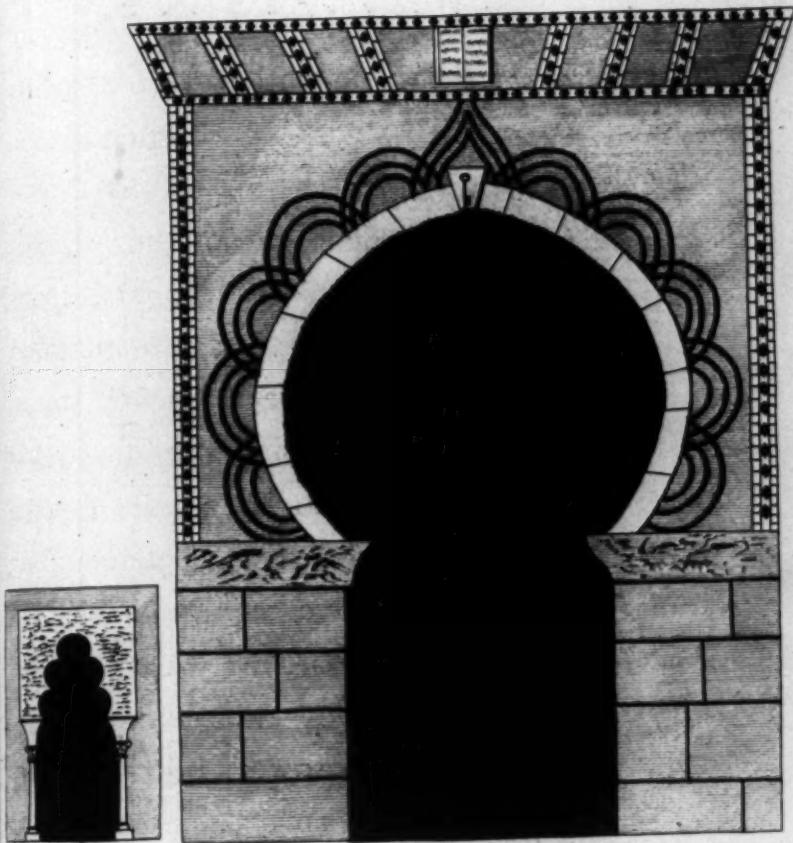
The Alcazaba was fortified in a most extraordinary manner, with three walls towards the sea, and two facing the town. Antonio de Nebrixa counted, in the circumference of this castle, 110 large towers, besides a great number of turrets, the largest of which are those which surround

the arsenal for the gallies, that is in the West angle of the castle, close to the sea, and so low, that the water flowed in and formed a bafon capacious enough to contain 20 gallies. The walls round it were eighty feet high; and the three arches, for the reception of the barks, sixty feet by thirty wide, and twelve feet thick: each of these arches had its gates, the grooves of whose hinges are still to be seen, though they have long since been carried away, the arches walled up, and the sea repelled by the mole.

The ground of this bafon is now turned into a garden, and, what is most surprizing, has in it a well of good water. This garden, lying low, warm, and well-sheltered from the Northerly winds, grows plantains and

bananas as good and sweet-flavoured as any I ever ate in the Madeiras.

The principal gate of the Alcasaba faced the town, whose doors, plated with maffy iron, are still standing. You enter it under a tower, round which you still see the stone-seats whereon the Moorish guards reposed. This tower has a second gate, which when you have past, you turn to the left by a narrow way, defended in the middle by another gate; you then meet a tower like the first with double gates, and, turning to the right, go under a long covered way, which brings you to a sixth gate, fronting another that leads to the arsenal and lower walls; leaving which on the right, you continue ascending the hill between the second and third wall, till you pass a seventh arch,



Gates in the Alcasaba of Malaga  
drawn by Francis Carter 1772. Published  
According to Act of Parliament August 15 1776

and 140°. The variation of  
the index of the outer individual  
was 7.12% at 1600, ranging  
from 10.00 to 11.00. The  
inner individual had a variation  
of 1.40% at 1600, ranging from

arch; and an hundred paces further, Book IV. you come to what the Moors esteemed their chief gate [1]. This gate the <sup>Chief Gate.</sup> Moors called The Gate of Judgement, as under it, after a most ancient custom in the East, the Arrajaez, or his Cadi, sat and administered justice. Over it is the representation of a key carved, the ancient symbol of the Mahometans; and above the key two bricks, with an Arabic inscription, enamelled blue, each of them containing seven lines, but so effaced by the inclemency of the weather, as to be absolutely unintelligible.

This tower, which is fortified with double gates, leads to a second court; opposite to it is a very large and lofty tower flanked, and whose gates open to the summit of the hill, which is

[1] Of which a drawing shall be published.

flat, and forms an oblong square, therein was La Torre del Homenage, and the governor's palace.

By this description, you will find, we have passed five towers and eleven gates before we enter the center of the castle. I have been the more explicit, in order to give the ingenious reader an idea of the Moorish manner of fortification. The use of fire-arms has entirely changed the whole theory of the art of defence; but still it is curious and pleasing, to see the pains and care the Arabians took in fortifying their castles, and to contemplate the monuments of a nation that is now no more.

Moorish  
Arches de-  
scribed.

These gates the architects distinguish by the style of Morisks, of a far different construction from either the Roman or Gothic, and which indis-

putably

pitably denotes a Moorish building. Their arches were circular, and descending below their medium or semi-circle caused their plinths or imposts to advance beyond their due proportion. The key-stone was always of marble or stone, and the arch faced either with stone or brick; but the imposts ever of a fine veined marble, of a different colour from the rest of the building, so as to mark and be distinguished at a distance; this, which the Romans would have esteemed a defect, was, to the Moors, a beauty, and every gate to this fortress has plinths of a different colour, some red, others green, yellow-veined with white or blue; the arch was generally crowned by a sort of square entablature, projecting a little from the walls, and descending on each side as low as the impost.

The

MALAGA.  
Moorish Gates.

The Moors studying variety more than any thing in their buildings, it is difficult to find two gates ornamented alike, or after any one fixed rule or design; thus, for instance, the first and second gates of the two castles, the gates of the street of Granada, and the famous one of the Attarazanas, are all entirely different; nay, the ornaments of the three arches of the arsenal, though close to each other, and of the same height, have not the least resemblance.

Variety of their  
Ornaments.

Stucco Work.

The Arabs had three ways of beautifying the gates and towers they intended to ornament; the first was by a very curious Mosaic in stucco, of the incomparable and ever-during Yeso of this country. The walls of most of the apartments of the Alhambra

hambras at Granada are done thus Book IV.

with a filligrane work, exceedingly fine, light, and hardy; and in the remains of those of the Alcasaba is to be seen the same,

The second was a kind of square Brick Work. or diamond, raised on the walls by two bricks, advanced edgeways about three inches from the superficies, as in the gate of the arsenal [m], and the tower of the church of San Jago.

The third was by bricks, enamelled Enamels. in different colours on their surfaces, moulded in the form and shape required. It is amazing how fresh the few of them, that have not been forced out of their places by violence, have preserved their colours and polish

[m] Which shall be engraved.

to

MALAGA.

to this day; and, when entire and uninterrupted, this kind of Mosaic must have had a beautiful and pleasing effect.

Mosaics.

The Moors were not ignorant of the way of working Mosaics in the curious manner with marbles, an art that had lain forgotten from the time of the decay of Rome; an inimitable specimen of which we have in the cathedral of Cordova, originally a Moorish mosque, wherein is a chapel, the walls of which are entirely covered with a marble Mosaic, and in it not a piece bigger than a finger-nail.

The Moors used likewise to enamel on bricks sentences of the alcoran, for the ornament and sanctification of their mosques and palaces; the

letters

letters are generally blue, and the ground white; I picked up two bricks, thus enamelled, thrown away among rubbish, in the fields of the Capuchins.

The key over the gate of the Alca-saba is the grand hieroglyphic of the Andalusian Moors. You see it on every castle, fortress, or royal building of that nation, all over the kingdom.

Its signification is mysterious, and alludes to a passage in the alcoran, wherein Mahomet boasts, " That God gave him power over the heaven above and the fire beneath, " and a key, with the power of a porter, that he may confide it to " those whom he may hereafter chuse."

The

MÁLAGA.  
Governor's  
Quarter.

The sovereign authority, royal birth, and great riches of Farachen, the Arrahaez of Malaga, who built these fortresses in the year 1279, would flatter one with the expectation of seeing some splendid apartments in the quarter where he resided; but, alas! it has had the misfortune to be the worst treated of any part of the castle. It is totally in ruins; no shape or form of a court is now to be distinguished, the whole being filled with heaps of rubbish, grown by time into hills as hard as the rocks they lie on, among which appear here and there pillars and blocks of marble. I could only trace four or five rooms, the roofs of which and the upper parts of the walls have been long destroyed. Of one, that seems to have been a large saloon, remains a carved door-

case, part of a wall stuccoed with Mo-  
saics, a fine marble pillar, and the  
niches (inlaid with enamelled tiles)  
wherein the Moors, when they en-  
tered the apartment of their king,  
were obliged to deposit their slippers,  
as they ever approached the presence  
barefoot. These niches in the Al-  
hambra of Granada are inlaid with  
gold. By the abovementioned saloon  
is standing a door-case, leading to an  
inner apartment, which is raised on  
an arch peculiar to the Arabs [n],  
and supported by two delicate white  
marble pillars.

In the square, behind the gover-  
nor's quarter, is a large cave, paved  
and arched, with a respirail of a small  
stair-case to descend it. Some people  
[n] I have engraved it.  
pretend

MALAGA.

Masmorra.

Bath.

pretend it was a masmorra or prison to confine the captive Christians; but I should rather judge it to have been a magazine for their gunpowder or provisions, especially their corn.

In this Coral, near to La Torre del Omenage, are the remains of a bath, of an oblong square of thirty yards, which was well supplied with water from one of the springs of the Gibral-faro. The sides of the Algibe are still red with a vermilion the Moors made use of, and which never lost its colour.

It is found in large quantities in Spain, together with the quicksilver. The Romans highly prized it, as we learn from Pliny [o], who mentions

[o] Lib. xxxiii.

the mines of this mineral at Sifapona, Book IV.  
in the environs of Ronda, and de-  
scribes the whole process of painting  
a wall with vermillion, and varnishing  
it so as to render the colour perma-  
nent, and give the surface of the  
building all the polish and smoothness  
of marble; the Moors we here see  
were well acquainted with this art.

Behind La Torre del Omenage is a <sup>Well.</sup>  
very deep well of exceedingly good wa-  
ter; and, from an angle of this square,  
descended into the town a subter- <sup>Subterraneous</sup>  
raneous passage, built entirely of ma-  
sonry, and consisting of two strong  
walls arched over, which seem to  
have had a communication with the  
large mosque, now the church of San  
Jago, near the gate of Granada.

## MALAGA.

Corals of the  
Alcazaba.

The corals or spaces between the lower walls, occupying all the South aspect of the castle, may contain about five acres of ground, and the upper coral, that runs quite round the fortres, as much more; both which, for centuries, have been constantly sown with corn.

It was in these corals that the unfortunate inhabitants of the city, after having suffered all imaginable evils during the siege, from the three capital enemies of human nature, sword, pestilence, and famine, and submitting themselves to a merciless conqueror, were driven, by order of Ferdinand V. like herds of cattle, and sold for slaves, without any distinction of age, sex, or condition [p].

[p] The price set on each Moor was 36 ducats; the Jews were forced to ransom themselves for 27,000 ducats.

The

The Attarazanas, in Arabic Al Darzana, the House of Victory, was a large and spacious building, in which the Moors [q] not only fabricated their arms and military stores, but baked their biscuit, and kept magazines of every sort for their navy; at present it serves as a commodious barrack for a regiment of soldiers. The principal gate is entirely of free-stone, and ornamented on each side with the arms of the Moorish kings. Its architecture may be perceived in my view of Malaga from the Mole-head, and the arms seen in the annexed plate of an enamelled tile that I brought with me from Granada, which reads,

*Arms of the  
Moorish  
king.*

[q] Father Roa relates the manner in which the captive Moors of Malaga were ransomed from slavery by hiring themselves to daily labour, and paying interest of the ransom money *a Blanc* per diem to their masters for permission to work;

"*à los esclavos moros davan largo para que buscasen à jornal su rescate, y entretanto que lo pagavan, rendian pensiones del principal por cada ducado una blanca en cada dia; este contrato llaman CORTAR; avia quien tenia veinte moros cortados, pecheros ciertos de cada dia.*"

MALAGA.

Va la Ghalib ila Allah,

In English,

And no Conqueror but God.

It is of a bright blue colour; the field of the escutcheon gold, as are the letters; and the ground of the Bend white; it was taken from one of the saloons of the Alhambra [r]; these arms were originally given to Aben-Alhamar, first king of Granada, in the year 1248, by Ferdinand III. at Seville, in the form then used by the kings of Castille themselves, and for many centuries after, *viz.*, on a field *gules*, a Bend *Or* in two dragons mouths: I possess gold coins of Don Juan II. and of Henry IV. which bear them; the Mahometan superstition disfused the animals heads, and added on the Bend the above quoted sentence of the Alcoran.

[r] I have lately seen engraved by a modern writer of travels, one half of one of the niches in the Alhambra, mentioned page 319, on the top of it was a sentence of the Koran in Arabick thrice repeated in three lines, each of which is thereby fairly cut in two, and rendered unintelligible, I remember it signified, *The Praise be to God.* The nich he calls a cupboard, which seems to indicate that he was ignorant of its use.



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The fourth castle, mentioned by Book IV  
Antonio de Nebrixa to be standing El Castell de  
los Genoefes.  
at the time of the siege, and called El Castillo de los Genoefes, it is difficult to determine where it stood. The only mention he makes of it is, that it was towards the plain, and fortified with six strong towers.

“ En esta otra parte de lo Llano de la Ciudad, esta una Fortalesa con seis Torres Gruefias y mui Altas, que se dicen Castil de Genoefes.”

From its name, we may conclude, it was near the sea; the Genoese in that age, and long after, carrying on all the trade of the Mediterranean. I fancy it was on the spot, where now stands the monastery of the Carmelites, on the West-side of the Agua Medina, close to the sea. I have seen

MALAGA.

an old picture of Malaga [q], drawn before the convent was erected, wherein the tower appears perfect; and on the foundations before it, a modern battery, erected for artillery, the water at that time still washing the walls, though now three hundred yards removed. It was then called La Torre de Ronfeca. The indisputable antiquity of this tower is proved by the twenty-second stone of Malaga.

Convent of  
The Trinity.

Higher up the country, half a mile, the suburb of The Trinity is bounded by a convent of that or-

[q] This picture was brought over by my late honoured relation Sir Charles Peers, who resided many years in Malaga as a merchant, and left it in 1696. It was six feet high and twelve broad. He placed it on the noble stair-case of Bromley-house, which was burnt to the ground about five years ago, and with it perished this and many other valuable pictures.

der,

der, placed on a gentle hill, under Book IV.  
which plainly appear foundations of  
an ancient castle.

The cathedral of Malaga is built Moorish Mosques in Malaga.  
near upon the scite of the principal Moorish mosque, of which we have no account, save from Pedro Morejon, who says, it was one of the finest in Spain. This mosque served for a town-house till the year 1493.

The parish-church of San Jago, the second temple in Malaga for beauty and stateliness, was a Moorish mosque, that has preserved its walls and form entire. The tower is curious, and in the true Moorish style. The principal door-case is likewise Moorish; it is built of brick, with light pillars of the same, reaching half-way down the portal, under which were two delicate marble co-  
lumns;

MALAGA.

lumns; about it was a Mosaic of blue, green, black, yellow, red, and white marbles, forming stars and intricate squares, all as fresh and compact as when first finished, though we may reasonably suppose it to have been built six hundred years, when the Mahometan empire in Spain was in its greatest prosperity.

Close to the flesh-market was a mosque, erected by the grand-father of Ali Dordux, over whose portal was the following inscription :

Inscription  
over it.

“ Ali Aben Leil Abulfat Dordux built this  
“ mosque, and though the edifice be small, he  
“ dedicated it to the Great God, and offered  
“ himself for its humble porter.”

This mosque was assigned to Ali Dordux, for the use of his family, at the conquest.

We

We have also the tradition of a Book IV.  
mosque which stood where now the Account of  
several other  
Mosques. Conventico stands; and of another  
near the square on the ground of the  
Jesuits College,

Without the walls were several Moorish chapels of devotion and sanctuaries; one very famous in La Cruz de la Lagunilla, built by Cidi Buzadras, a Moorish hermit. The little mosque of Cidi Abdalla, was at La Cruz del Humilladero in the vale; but the most venerated and respected building in Malaga, was in the tower of the Atabal, so called because on holydays the Moors used to assemble there with music and drums. It was consecrated to Lala Arbeja, who was buried in it. She was a great saint among that deluded nation; a recluse by profession,

I                    a virgin,

MALAGA.

a virgin, and famous for abstinence and a mortified life; the Moors reported her to be a Xerifa, or princess descendant of Mahomet.

Moorish College in Malaga:

Near the Bab Eltee was a very fine mosque and college, on the ground whereon now stands the custom-house. An inscription over the entrance was translated by Juan Robles, a captive at the time of the siege, who well understood the Arabic, and served as interpreter between Ferdinand V. and the Moors, at the time of delivering up the city.

Inscription over it.

“ In the name of God Almighty and Merciful.

“ This is the college of Ali Ahumad; they who enter into his chapel, shall hear its doctrine explained.

“ With the assistance of God I wrote this.

“ The

" The praises of the All-powerful God be <sup>Book IV.</sup>  
" upon Mulley Almanzor and upon his race;  
" and the benediction of God be upon the  
" Moorish nation."

By this inscription it appears, that the college was founded in the reign of Jacob Almanzor, who died in the year 722.

The Arabs, it is well known, succeeded to the Romans, not only in their martial and ambitious spirit, but in their taste for the arts and sciences; wherever they established themselves, there they erected colleges and seminaries of learning, for which their esteem and veneration is well expressed in an inscription, still existing at the town-house of Granada, which was erected on the scite of a college built by Abialhageg Juseph,

Observations  
on the Learn-  
ing of the  
Arabs.

MALAGA.

king of Granada, in the year of the  
Hegira 750.

Inscription  
over a Moorish  
College at  
Granada.

“ Thou that art so fortunate as to enter into  
“ this house, destined for the habitation of the  
“ sciences, and the benefit of future ages,  
“ remark, that its foundations are laid in Justice  
“ and Piety, by those who built it for the glory  
“ of God.

“ If thou beest desirous to apply thyself to  
“ study, and to fly from the shades of ignorance,  
“ in thy pursuit, thou wilt surely meet with the  
“ beautiful tree of honour.

“ Learning is like a bright star to the great,  
“ raises the humble to equal lustre.

“ If, when thine eyes are opened, thou re-  
“ solvest to fly from evil, it will teach thee the  
“ road to truth; which, if thou earnestly seekest,  
“ thou wilt discover its brightness, like the rays  
“ of a star through the dark clouds.

“ If thou wilt make a right use of thy know-  
“ ledge, and benefit by it, thou must turn thy  
“ face to good works, and cast off all evil incli-  
“ nations: the road to learning is not for those  
“ whose souls are loaded with depraved avarice.

“ Follow then my counsel, which thou wilt  
“ reap the benefit of when thou art old, and  
“ thou

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" thou will be esteemed in thy youth, and Book IV.  
" honours will seek thee.

" Cast thine eyes on the people, and thou  
" wilt distinguish many among them, who before  
" were of no account, and for their learning  
" shine like stars with infinite splendor.

" The sciences enlighten the heart, and guide  
" it to rectitude and truth: they are our sincerest  
" friends and counsellors.

" Accept, O God! so good a work, insti-  
" tuted by Joseph, a star of the first magnitude,  
" brilliant in the sciences and in the law."

After that of their law, the chief study of the Moors in Spain was medicine, geography, geometry, and astrology, and, above all, poetry.

When they made the conquest of Egypt, in the seventh century, they there found many Greek books of astronomy, which they translated; as <sup>Astronomy.</sup> they did the geography of Ptolemy, <sup>Geography.</sup> five hundred years before it was known

MALAGA.

known in the Western empire among us. In the library of All Souls College at Oxford is a version from the Arabic into Latin of Ptolemy, done by Geraldus Cremonensis.

Destruction of  
their Authors  
by the Arch-  
bishop of To-  
ledo.

Of their written authors in this kingdom, the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, Don Francisco Ximenez y Cisneros, made a most lamentable destruction, when he burnt a million and twenty-five thousand volumes in the square of Granada; wherein, though most of them were alcorans, it is agreed, there were included numberless excellent books, whose loss is deservedly lamented.

<sup>4</sup>Botany.

In the study and knowledge of botany the Arabs were most learned.

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learned [r]. In the twelfth century, BOOK IV.  
Physic.  
Philosophy. flourished at Cordova two most eminent physicians, Avicena and Aben Zoar, whose excellent writings on physic and philosophy have been preserved and translated into Latin.

About the same time lived Aben Aben Roush; Roush, the commentator and interpreter of Aristotle; he likewise wrote a book, *De Substancia Orbis*, *De Sectis*, *De Theriaca*, and a Treatise on Physic, much esteemed by the Spaniards to this day; they generally stile him Averroes.

[r] In the year 956, Don Sancho et Gordo, king of Castille, being afflicted with a dropsy, and not able to find a single physician in his own dominions, that could administer him any relief, went to Cordova, where the Arabic physicians cured him by the application of certain herbs.

MALAGA.

Rafis;

In the same age, Abubenque Mahomed Rafis wrote his Chronicle of Spain, about the year of our Lord 976. He was chronologist of the Miramomolin of Morocco and king of Cordova Dalharab. This work, translated into Spanish, is in high esteem; quoted and referred to by every succeeding historian, and its authority respected. The original, in Arabic, was existing in the archives of the church of Toledo in 1239; but has been since lost. A few manuscript Portuguese and Spanish versions are in the cabinets of the curious in Spain, but are very rare; they were translated in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Don Francisco Barban shewed me one of the Portuguese manuscripts of Rafis; from which I copied the quotations vol. I. p. 279. and vol. II. p. 237.

Albacacim Tarif Abentarique wrote Book IV.

A Chronicle of the Conquest of Spain,<sup>Abulacacim.</sup>  
which fell into the hands of Miguel  
de Luna, who was by birth a Moor,  
and interpreter of Philip II.; his trans-  
lation of it is in my library.

The Arabic idiom is judged, by all <sup>Poetry</sup> who have studied it, to be most happily adapted to poetry. With it, as statues and pictures were forbidden by their law, they adorned their public buildings, palaces, and gardens. Among the many beautiful epigrams inscribed in every corner of the royal castle of the Alhambra in Granada, I was peculiarly charmed with twenty-four heroic verses round the famous fountain of the lions, translated by Don Juan Velasquez de Echeverria, curate of the parish-church in that

Z 2                      palace,

MALAGA.

palace, and which, even in English, do not entirely lose their original beauty.

Specimen of  
it.

“ O you that behold these lions fixed in their place, take notice, that the breath of life is only wanting to their perfection.

“ And thou, who inheritest this place with the kingdom, mayest thou ever enjoy it, surrounded with thy nobles, without trouble or contradiction.

“ God prosper thee for thy work, and never permit thine enemy to be avenged of thee.

“ God forbid! that this beautiful garden, lively image of thy virtues, may ever be rivalled by any other.

“ All praise be to thee, our king Mahomad, whose good qualities have paved the way to the accomplishment of thy wishes.

“ The fabric of this fountain is of pearl, in which the water shines inimitable and white as melted silver.

“ Look on the water, behold its basin, and try if its clearness will permit you to discern that the stream stops or flows.

“ Like

" Like a love-sick youth, whose visage is Book IV.  
 " clouded by sorrow and fear of spiteful envy,  
 " the water seems angry with the snow-white  
 " marble, and the stone jealous of the crystal  
 " stream.

" In its copious current may be seen the  
 " liberal and generous hand of our king, whose  
 " strength is that of a lion incensed."

Not less beautiful is another inscription, which formerly existed on the walls of a small royal summer-house, belonging to another garden in the Alhambra, and built by Abial-hageg Juseph.

" Thou, O Juseph, hast enabled me, and ren-  
 dered me worthy of praise, and with thy cle-  
 " mency and thy goodness hast favoured me;  
 " thou, who art esteemed of all men for thy  
 " triumphs and glory, which from day to day  
 " are increasing.

" Time itself obeys and owns thee for its su-  
 " perior, and every one rejoices in thy prosperity;  
 " and I, above all, rejoice in the works of thy  
 " hands, fit emblems of thy greatness and  
 " splendor.

MALAGA.

“ In my fountain is a water of exquisite flavour, which springs up on high with beautiful harmony, and falls down in humiliation to thee. “ Its tremulous motion shews respect but not fear; for why should I wish to fly from Juseph, my king, my defender, and support? he that may be truly stiled, Lord of the created and perfect!”

Romances of  
the Moors.

In the little Spanish book of *Las Guerras Civiles de Granada* (which several modern learned Spaniards, and especially Don Juan de Echeverria of Granada, who is well versed in the Arabic idiom, has judged to be a literal translation from a Moorish [s] work) are various elegant romances, as the Spaniards call a particular species of poem, both historical and others. The Moors introduced their use with them from Arabia and the East, where they are still in vogue. The celebrated history of the sophys of Persia is one

[s] The name of the Arabic author was Aben Hamin, native of Granada.

continued

continued poem of sixty-six thousand  
verses [*t*]; so the poets of Granada  
composed romances on the principal  
battles and events of their time, which  
were sung and handed down from  
father to son: of such compositions  
they were particularly fond.

Book IV.

The Spaniards learned of the Moors From them the Spaniards learned them.  
to record their successes and victories  
by romances; as during six centuries  
Spain was under a military barbarism,  
they were the best and almost the only  
chronicles they had; and succeeding  
writers were forced to have recourse  
to them, and depend upon their au-  
thorities, of which we have repeated  
instances in Morales. Many of these  
old romances are lost; but about the  
latter end of the sixteenth century, was  
published in Madrid, an edition, in  
quarto, of all those both historical and

[*t*] Voyages de Chardin, vol. II. I have seen  
a beautiful manuscript copy of this work in the  
library of a friend in London.

MALAGA. pastoral, which were then preserved: two subsequent editions were printed in 1602 and 1614; the former is in my library [u]; as well as the first edition of *Romances historicos de Sepulveda*, Antwerp, 1551.

The abovementioned book of *Guerras Civiles*, besides the romances of the Sierra Bermeja, comprehends the battle of Los Alporchones in 1450; the battle of Jaen, in the time of Audelbi; and the romance of the loss of Alhama by the father of the same prince; this last was written in so melancholy a strain, that, a general discontent seizing the minds of the people against their king Alboacen, he was obliged to forbid its being sung under the severest penalties.

[u] *Romancero general Madrid*, 1604. I the other day became possesst of a curious poem in quarto, wrote by Duarte Diaz, a native of Oporto, in Spanish, and in twenty-one Cantos, entitled *Granada Conquistada*, printed in Madrid, 1590. The siege of Malaga is very particularly described in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Cantos.

From

From among many other romances Book IV.

of the most famous feasts and tournaments of the Moors, I have selected one, the original of which must have been very ancient, as it relates the catastrophe of a Moorish knight in the court of one of the kings of Toledo, which city was re-conquered by the Christians in the year 1085. In my translation of it, my only care has been to preserve the literal sense and spirit of the Spanish version.

## ROMANCE.

## I.

Ocho à ocho, diez à diez  
Sarrazinos y Aliatares,  
Juegan canas en Toledo  
Contra Adalifes, y Azarques,

Spanish Trans-  
lation of a  
Moorish Ro-  
mance.

## II.

Publiçò fiestas el Rey  
Por las ya juradas pazes,  
De Zayde rey de Belchite,  
Y del Granadino Atarfe,

## III.

## III.

Otros dizen que estas fiestas  
 Sirvieron al rey de arhaques,  
 Y que Zelindaxa ordena  
 Sus fiestas y sus pesares.

## IV.

Entraron los Sarracinos  
 En caballos alaçanes,  
 De naranjado y de verde  
 Marlotas y capellares.

## V.

En las adargas trayan  
 Por empressas sus alfanges  
 Hechos arcos de cupidon  
 Y por letra, " fuego y sangre."

## VI.

Iguales en las parejas  
 Los siguen los Aliatares,  
 Con encarnadas libreas  
 Llenas de blancos follages.

## VII.

Llevan por divisa un cielo  
 Sobre los ombros de Atlante,  
 Y un mote que assi dezia ;  
 " Tendrelo hasta que me canse."

## VIII.

## VIII.

Los Adalifes siguieron  
Mui costosos y galanes,  
De encarnado y amarillo,  
Y por mangas almayzales.

## IX.

Era su divisa un nudo  
Que le deshace un Salvaje,  
Y un mote sobre el baston  
En que dice “ Fuerças valen.”

## X.

Los ocho Azarques siguieron  
Mas que todos arrogantes  
De azul, morado y pagiso,  
Y unas hermosas plumages.

## XI.

Sacaron adargas verdes  
Y un Cielo azul, en que se asen  
Dos manos, y el mote dize  
“ En lo verde todo cabe.”

## XII.

No pudo sufrir el rey  
Que à los ojos le mostrassen,  
Burladas sus diligencias,  
Y su pensamiento en balde.

## XIII.

## XIII.

Y mirando à la quadrilla  
 Le dixo à Selim su Alcayde  
 Aquel Sol yo lo pondré  
 Pues contra mis ojos sale.

## XIV.

Azarque tira bohordos  
 Que se pierden por el ayre,  
 Sin que conosca la vista  
 A do suben, ni à do caen.

## XV.

Como en ventanas comunes  
 Las damas particulares,  
 Sacan el cuerpo por ver le  
 Las de los andamios reales.

## XVI.

Si se adarga, ô se retira,  
 De mitad del vulgo sale  
 Un gritar, “ Alha! te guie”  
 Y del rey, “ Un muera dadle.”

## XVII.

Zelindaxa sin respeto  
 Al paßar por rociar le  
 Un pomo de agua vertia;  
 Y el rey grita, “ paren, paren.”

## XVIII.

## XVIII.

Creyeron todos que al juego  
 Parava por ser ya tarde ;  
 Y repite el rey zeloso,  
 " Prendan al traydor de Azarque."

## XIX.

Las dos primeras quadrillas  
 Dexando cañas aparte,  
 Piden lanças, y ligeros  
 A prender al moro salen ;  
 Que no ay quien baste  
 Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

## XX.

Las otras dos resistian  
 Si no les dixerá Azarque  
 " Aunque amor no guarde leyes,  
 " Oy es justo que las guarde."

## XXI.

" Rindan lanças mis amigos,  
 " Mis contrarios lanças alçen."  
 Y con lastima y victoria  
 Lloren unos, y otros callen.  
 Que no ay quien baste  
 Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

## XXII.

## XXII.

Prendieron al fin al moro,  
 Y el vulgo para librarse,  
 En acuerdos diferentes  
 Se divide, y se reparte.

## XXIII.

Mas como falta caudillo,  
 Que los incite y los llame,  
 Se deshacen los carrillos  
 Y su motin se deshace :  
 Que no ay quien baste  
 Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

## XXIV.

Sola Zelindaxa grita  
 " Libradle moros, libradle,"  
 Y de su balcon queria  
 Arrojarse por librarse.

## XXV.

Su madre se abrasa della  
 Diziendo " loca que haces,  
 " Muera fin darle à entender  
 " Pues por tu desdicha sabes :  
 " Que no ay quien baste  
 " Contra la voluntad de un rey amante."

## XXVI.

## XXVI.

Llegò un recado del rey,  
En que manda que señale  
Una casa de sus deudos,  
Y que la tenga por carcel.

## XXVII.

Dixo Zelindaxa, “ Digan  
“ Al rey, que por no trocarme  
“ Escojo para prisón  
“ La memoria de mi Azarque,  
“ Yavra quien baste  
“ Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.”

## I.

In troops of eight, and troops of ten,  
The Alitarian race,  
With many a Saracénian chief,  
Toledo's circus grace:

English Ver-  
sion of it.

## II.

To throw the cane, and prove their strength,  
With the Azarques bold,  
With Adalife's comely men,  
The tournament to hold.

## III.

## III.

These royal sports the king proclaims,  
For peace then lately made  
Between Granada's prince Atarfe  
And Belchite's king Zayde.

## IV.

But Fame reports, the monarch's love  
For a fair Moorish dame  
Was the true cause of all these feasts:  
Zelindaxa her name.

## V.

First to the field, on fiery steeds,  
The Saracini flew,  
Their cloaks and jackets richly shone,  
Of green and orange hue.

## VI.

Sharp scymeters, embost with gold,  
Each shining target shows;  
And letters which defiance bore  
Against their country's foes.

## VII.

Swiftly the Alitares next  
Enter the listed field;  
A goodly sight their scarlet coats  
With snow-white flow'rets yield.

## VIII.

## VIII.

Their targets, for device the sky,  
 By Atlas propt, did shew,  
 And a motto fair, which said,  
 “ Until fatigued I grow.”

## IX.

Next Adalife’s gallant knights  
 O’er the field stately ride,  
 With coats of red and yellow clad,  
 A veil [u] to each arm tied.

## X.

A double knot was their device,  
 By a wild man undone,  
 On whose enormous club was writ,  
 “ This through our valour won.”

## XI.

The last, but bravest troop, the Moor  
 Azarque most portly leads :  
 Their vests were purple mixt with blue,  
 And plumes adorn their heads.

[u] Almayzal is the Arabic name of a striped  
 silken veil, or head-dress, worn by the Moorish  
 women. It was the usual favour, in the days of  
 knight-errantry, for the ladies to give them to their  
 knights, who tied them as a signal on their arms, as  
 being the most conspicuous place.

## A JOURNEY FROM

## XII.

On their green shields [x], with azure ground,  
 Two joined hands are seen,  
 And the letters there inscribed,  
 “ Surrounded by the green.”

## XIII.

The furious king this emblem read,  
 And jealous could not bear  
 That Zelindaxa’s heart with him  
 Another man should share.

## XIV.

To Selim, his Alcayde, he said,  
 “ This Sun, which shines so bright,  
 “ And dares, in my despite, to blaze,  
 “ Shall quenched be this night.”

## XV.

With matchless art, resistless force,  
 Azarque now throws his cane,  
 [y] And as his courser measures back  
 With speed the dusty plain,

## XVI.

[x] Green was the peculiar colour affected by Mahomet, his descendants, and the princes of the Mahometan faith; this device shews, that Zelindaxa was of royal blood.

[y] The chief art in the Juego de Canas is, to ride full-speed, throw the cane at a certain mark, and then

## XVI.

The admiring crowd tumultuous shout,  
“ Alha thee save !” they cry :  
The ladies, from the royal seats,  
Applaud him passing by.

## XVII.

Transported Zelindaxa throws  
[z] Perfumes upon her knight.  
The king, with bitter grief and rage,  
At this heart-breaking sight,

## XVIII.

then suddenly turn the horse back with equal swiftness. It was surely invented to train their horses to the Arabian manner of riding up to their enemy, and, after casting javelins, retreating with expedition before the adversary could return their stroke. This custom, as old as the Parthian empire in the East, is, to this day, practiced in Arabia. Niehebuhr, in his description of that country, has given us a plate wherein the dola or governor and principal Arabs of Loheia in Yemen are represented in quadrilles, throwing canes at each other.

His present Catholick majesty revived this sport, on the marriage of the prince of Asturias, at Madrid, where the quadrilles were composed of the noblest youth in the kingdom, headed each by a prince of the blood.

[z] The Spanish ladies have retained from the Moors their gallant way of throwing rose-water, per-

A a 2

fumes,

## XVIII.

Calls to the cavaliers to cast  
 Their slender canes away,  
 And the presumptuous Azarque  
 To seize without delay.

## XIX.

Two of the four quadrilles, with haste,  
 Take lances in their hands ;  
 For who shall venture to resist  
 An angry king's commands ?

## XX.

The other two would fain have fought,  
 Their utmost aid to lend ;  
 But Azarque cries, “ In vain you try  
 “ To save your wretched friend.

## XXI.

“ Put down your lances ; let them come  
 “ And strike the deadly blow ;  
 “ That I a lover true expire  
 “ This fatal day shall show.”

fumes, flowers, &c. on their lovers and favourites, as they pass under their balconies during the carnival; a liberty allowed at no other season. Many a lady waits the return of the carnival, to make this tacit declaration of her sentiments.

## XXII.

## XXII.

Azarque, at length, o'ercome and feiz'd,  
 With grief the people see,  
 And take up arms to give him help ;  
 So well belov'd was he.

Book IV.

## XXIII.

From her balcony Zelindaxa  
 Exclaims, with all her might,  
 " Save him, ye Moors, O save him now,  
 " Preserve my faithful knight.

## XXIV.

Then headlong down she strives to throw  
 Herself in fell despair ;  
 Her mother holds her in her arms,  
 And soothes her frantic care.

## XXV.

" Dost thou not see, my daughter dear,  
 " That nothing can withstand  
 " What a stern, royal lover's rage  
 " Shall cruelly command."

## XXVI.

A message from the monarch came,  
 Enjoining her to choose  
 In some relation's secret house,  
 Her liberty to lose.

## A JOURNEY FROM

## XXVII.

Fair Zelindaxa to the king  
 Made straightway this reply :  
 “ The memory of Azarque shall be  
 “ My prison till I die.”

## XXVIII.

“ And thou shalt see that I will dare  
 “ Resist with constancy,  
 “ Whate'er a savage, bloody king  
 “ May impiously decree.”

The following verses I have like-  
 wise copied from the Guerras Civiles,  
 The author of the Spanish version  
 expressly says, that it is a literal  
 translation of the original Arabic. It  
 is of a much more modern date than  
 that above cited, treating of an affair  
 which passed during the reign of the  
 last king of Granada. The romance  
 informs us, that Zayd, captain of a  
 Moorish galley, entertained on board  
 his vessel, in the bay of Almeria, the

fair

fair Zayde and her father. This Book IV. lady, with whom he fell in love, favourably hearkened to, and promised to receive, his addressses, if he would leave the sea, and serve her at the Court of Granada; but her father, being of a different tribe, and enemy to the family of Zayde, as soon as he found it out, ordered and forced his daughter to break off all intercourse with him; which Zayd interpreting as a change in her affections, resolved to return to the sea, and, in the night before his departure, sung this sonnet under her window.

S O N E T O.

## I.

Spanish Trans-  
lation of a  
Moorish Son-  
net

Lagrimas que no pudieron  
Tanta dureza ablandar,  
Yo las bolverè à la mar,  
Pues que de la mar salieron.

## II.

Hizieran en duras peñas  
Mis lagrimas sentimiento ;  
Tanto que de su tormento  
Dieran unas y otras senas.

## III.

Y pues ellas no pudieron  
Tanta dureza ablandar  
Yo las bolverè à la mar  
Pues que de la mar salieron.

English Ver-  
sion of it.

## I.

Vain tears, which thy obdurate heart  
Never, alas ! could move,  
I will return them to the sea,  
From which first sprung my love.

II.

## II.

Book IV.

The adamantine rocks, more kind,  
Took pity on my pain;  
They listening counted all my sighs,  
And echoed each again.

## III.

Therefore to them I haste away,  
To tell my tale of grief,  
And to the sea's less hostile shores,  
Fly quickly for relief.

The *Albondiga*, or market-place of Malaga, has all the appearance of having had the same destination under the moors. It had then, over its entrance, an inscription respecting its use, though long since effaced.

The Albon-diga, a Moorish Edifice:

Of the Moorish coin [a], very many are daily picked up in Spain. In my cabinet

[a] Large quantities of the Moorish money have been found in the holes of buildings, walls, and secret places, where they were hid by the Moors. In the year 1644, a soldier belonging

MALAGA.

cabinet I have a great variety in gold, silver, and brass; both of those struck in the east by the Arabian Caliphs, which

have

to the castle of Monzon in Aragon, on entering into a cave formed in the rock, on which the castle is built, saw a piece of gold fall from a hole above him; which, enlarging with his sword, he discovered above three hundred more, all with Moorish characters, and of pure gold, according to the testimony of Lastinosa, who bought several of them. As the Arabs were drove out of Arragon so early as the year 1110, this hoard must have remained undiscovered above 500 years. The mines out of which the Moors extracted their ore may be clearly known to the mineralogist by the form of their wells, which are cut square, different from the Romans, who worked their wells round, as less liable to fall in.

Since the two plates of coins were engraved, I have received from Spain above fifty varieties of brass Spanish Desconocida coins, and ten varieties in silver, which I may one day publish. On the reverse of the tenth of those engraved, the horseman bears a palm in his right hand, and behind him flows the rich white garment of the ancient

Spaniards,

have heads and figures on them (borrowed from the Christian states they conquered) as of the kings of Granada, who never used any, but stamp'd on

Spaniards, mentioned book I. p. 89. Neither that nor the first have ever been published, except imperfectly by Lastinosa, whose book is very scarce and in very few libraries. I have a good copy of it, as well as of Velasquez; these two are the only Spanish authors who have attempted to write on these coins: it is impossible to ascertain where many of them were struck; yet there are others, on which, although for some time after they were reduced under the power of the Romans, they continued their ancient types and characters, on the side of the head of the coin they frequently added the name of their town in Latin letters, and thereby we know to which place they belong; this was practiced at Obulco, Celsa, Osicerda, Saguntum, Cadix, Amba, and Alido.

The types on the three last coins have induced the Spanish antiquaries to fix them at San Lucas de Barrameda, anciently called Luciferi Fanum.

MALAGA.

on their money the date of the Hegira, name of their prince, or a sentence from the Alcoran; therefore, as they afford little variety, I have only engraved

Fanum. The heads are of Vulcan. One of the reverses shows the radiated head of Venus, which, according to Cicero, is the same with the goddess of the Sidonians, called in the Scriptures Astarte; over the hair hangs a string of pearls. The second bears the morning-star, within a wreath of myrtle, a tree sacred to Venus; and on the third is the same star on the frontispiece of the temple of that goddess, from whence the city took its name. This last, father Flores has published as exceeding rare; my coin is infinitely better preserved, and, I believe, no cabinet in England possesses another. At the noble museum of Dr. Hunter, now become the richest and most numerous in England, are a suite of above forty Spanish Disconocida coins, I had there lately an opportunity to compare and correct my drawing of the coin number XXI. of Carteia, and at the same time of confirming my opinion given

engraved a small silver-piece in my Book IV. possession, and found in Malaga. The workmanship of it is neatly executed, though the characters are so very minute,

given of it in the first volume of this work, with the corroborating circumstance that the head originally was most certainly turreted, the outline of the highest and one side of the second turret being still to be traced on the coin, and secured by a green, clear patina. I am sorry in this point to dissent from those for whose judgement in the numismatic science I have the greatest opinion and deference, being willing to allow with them, that the profile of the face (although little or nothing differing from the other coins of Carteia, nor in the length of the neck on which so great a stress is laid), has something of the air of the heads of Julius Cæsar, in whose days the coin might very likely be struck; but if this before us was intended by the mint-master to represent that emperor, all those of Carteia, with the turreted head, must equally belong to him, which will hardly be pretended or insisted on by any antiquary; for whose

MALAGA.

nute, that they can hardly be de-  
cyphered. The inscription may pos-  
sibly be written in the dialect of  
the Spanish Moors, which differed  
essentially from the pure Arabic of  
the Alcoran taught in our Uni-  
versities. The Moors had a third  
dialect, called Aljamia, which was a  
confused mixture of the Provincial

*Aljamia, Pro-  
vincial Dialect  
of the Moors.*

whose further satisfaction I have engraved, un-  
der the coin of Mr. Duane, another of the same  
type, much better preserved and more perfect,  
from my own collection, and that likewise came  
out of the same cabinet; the head of which is  
so very like to the coin of Mr. Duane, that it  
is astonishing to me, the sight of it should  
not have immediately convinced Haym, that  
they were both the common heads of Carteia.  
The person who purchased the whole of lord  
Winchelsea's cabinet after his decease, and of  
whom I bought it, tripled his demands for it on  
this very account, insisting that it was the head  
of Julius Cæsar.

and

and Spanish languages, used by them Book IV. in their traffic with the Spaniards, and which those, who had any dealings with the Moors, endeavoured to learn. This language, which was spoken by both nations long after the conquest, was at length prohibited by an edict of Philip II. in 1567.

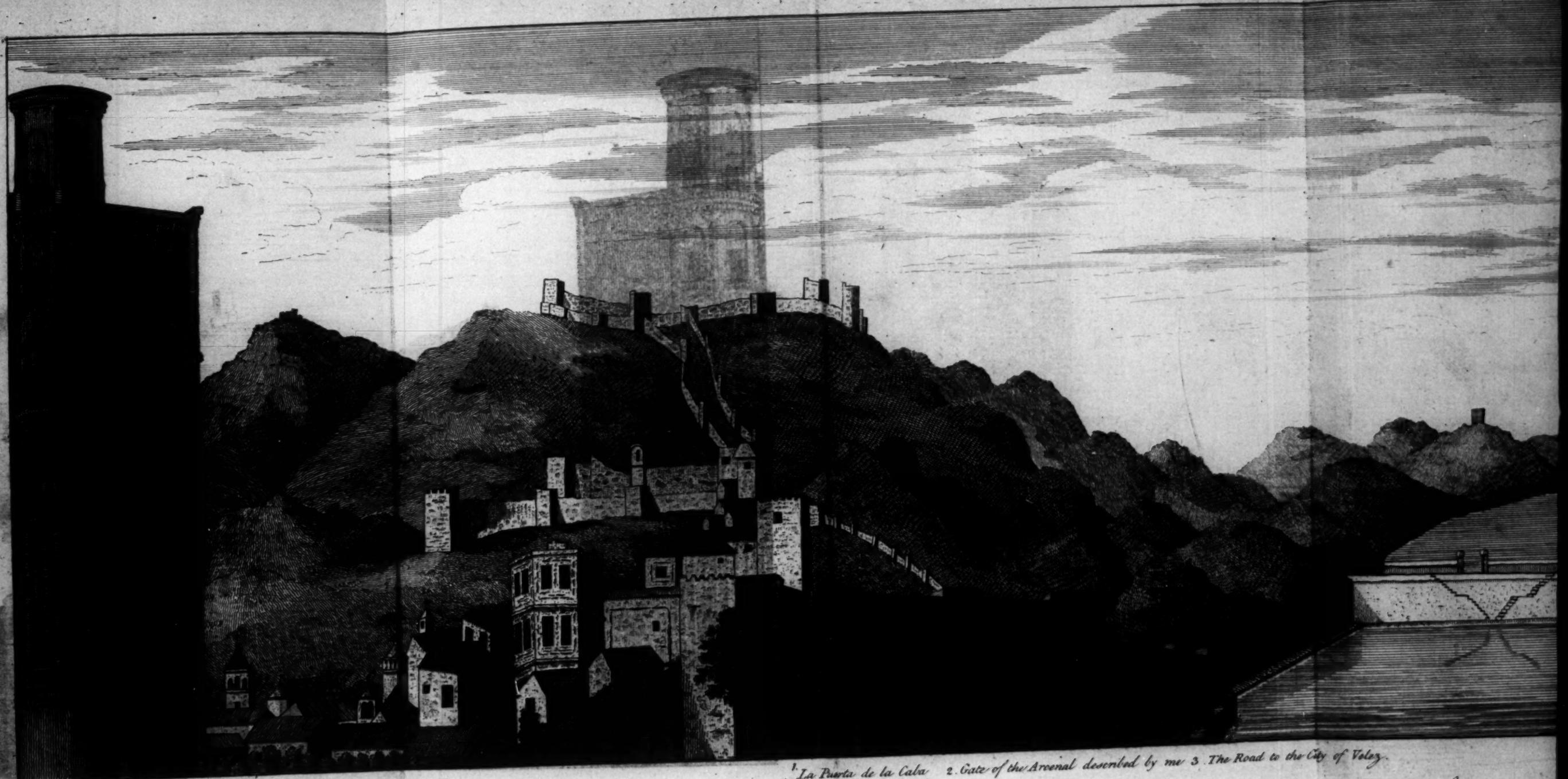
Having now taken a view of the Moorish antiquities of Malaga, we shall proceed to the modern buildings of the Spanish nation, erected since the conquest ; the principal of which are the mole and cathedral church.

Near the Puerta Esparteria, from the angle of the Puerta de Siete Arcos, runs out, into the sea, a pier about 100 paces, on which are landed and shipped off goods, and which serves to cover the Description of  
the Mole at  
Malaga.

MALAGA.

the mole from the Western winds; thence, under the town walls, is a stately quay, built of free stone, twelve feet high, with a parapet, and adorned with trees. This work reaches Eastward 3000 feet, to beneath the hill of Gibralfaro, where the mole advances in the sea due South 3200, with a platform underneath 20 feet broad, descending by steps into the water. In the middle of it is a very handsome chapel, adorned with a marble portal, where service is performed at the expence of the king, for the conveniency of the Roman Catholic mariners. The whole has a communication with the mole above by several flights of steps.

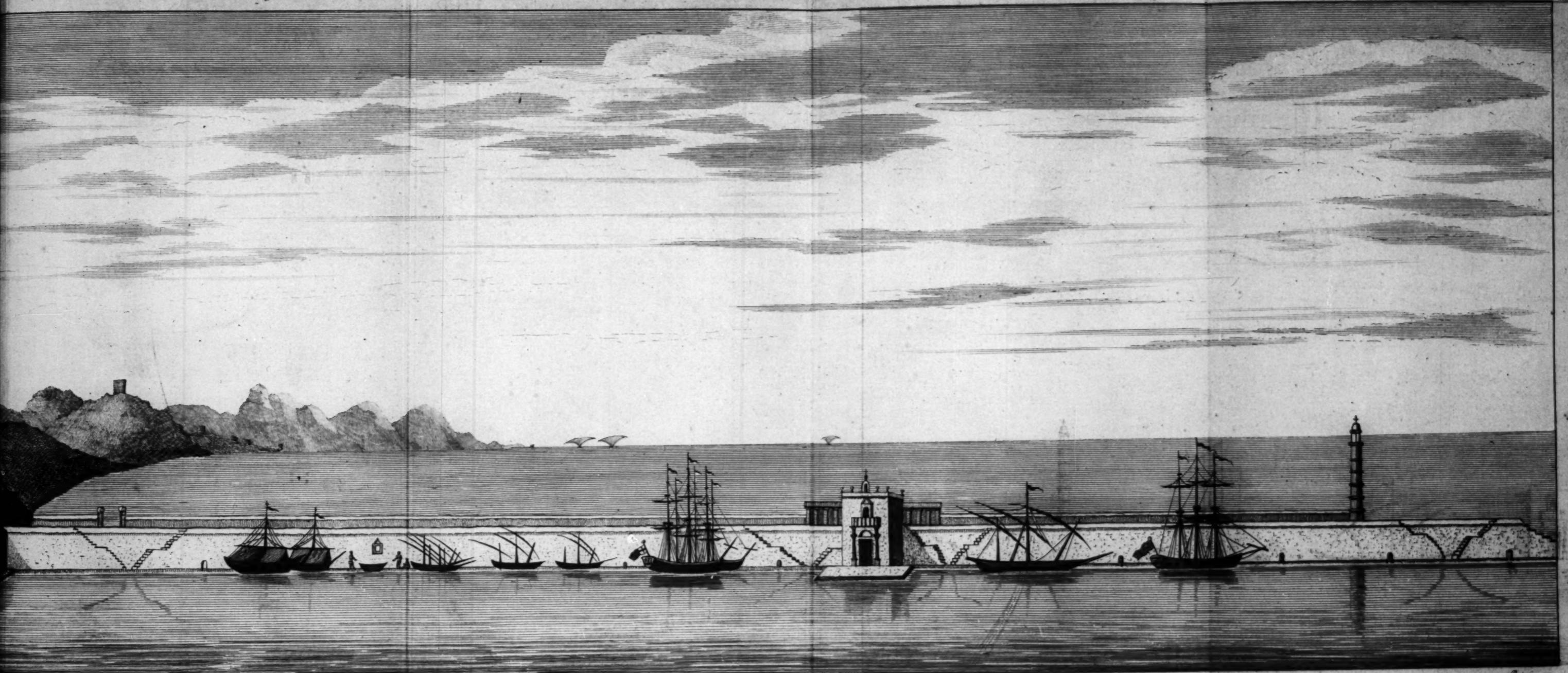
This upper cause-way is 60 feet broad; on it three coaches may drive



1. La Puerta de la Caba 2. Gate of the Arsenal described by me 3. The Road to the City of Velez.

West View of the MOLE of M A L A G A seen from one of

Published according to Act of



Velez.  
A seen from one of the Towers of the CATHEDRAL and Drawn by Francis Carter 1772.

Published according to Act of Parliament Jan 26 1777.

Bauer sc.

abreast. Behind the chapel is a guard-house for a company of soldiers; and, further on, a Pharos, intended to be removed to the point of the mole, which, when finished, will be fortified by a battery to command the entrance.

This mole affords a grand and pleasant walk for the inhabitants of the town, who here enjoy the coolness of the sea-breeze, the pleasure of angling, and the view of every ship in the harbour. It was begun in 1588, under the direction of Fabius Bur-sotus; the other pier was built in 1719, by order of Philip V. under the direction of Monsieur Turri, a French engineer. It was intended to advance as far into the sea as the opposite one; but Monsieur Turri

VOL. II.            B b            dying,

MALAGA. dying, his successor did not think fit to continue it.

Here fleets of ships, even those of war of the first rate, may safely ride in all weathers: the easterly winds receiving by it a check, have thrown up, by degrees, such a quantity of sand at the back of the mole, as to cause a strand, which in time will advance to its point; but the most dangerous enemy of this harbour, and which in time will certainly ruin it, are the flushes of the Agua Medina; this arrojo, though it is dry three parts of the year, after heavy rains brings down deluges of water, and with an impetuosity that sweeps away with it prodigious quantities of earth, which it hurries into the sea, and by

the help of the tide deposes on the Eastern shore; this, I apprehend, is owing to the late cultivation with vines of vast tracts of the mountains, whence the rains descend; whereas yearly the earth is fresh moved, so every flush hurries it yearly into the stream.

'These last ten years it has formed a beach of 100 yards deep, even to the head of the little mole, and of course, in subsequent floods, the deposit will be carried directly into the harbour, and soon choak it up. An engineer, sent from Madrid to examine into and remedy this mischief, gave it as his opinion, that it might be effected two ways; either by running out the little mole with all precipitation, according to the plan of Mons. Turri, or

MALAGA. else by turning the current of the Agua Medina, by means of dykes, from the back of the Trinity up to the river.

In the time of the Moors, the sea washed the foot of the Gibralfaro, and bathing the walls of the town, surrounded the espollon, or round tower, which projects from the Atarazanas, and much the same did it continue till since I knew Malaga.

Cathedral  
Church of  
Malaga;

The chief ornament, pride, and glory, of the city of Malaga, is its magnificent cathedral, which claims a rank among the most superb temples of Europe, for the boldness and height of its fabric, the richness of its materials, and the immense sums that have been spent in its construction; though it must be allowed to be inferior

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ferior to many, infinitely less costly, Book IV.  
for its want of symmetry and frequent deviation from the rules of architecture, wherein the intelligent eye beholds, with pain, a mixture of the [b] Gothic and Roman stile,

It is built of a fine free-stone, of a light yellowish cast, which having been 250 years in raising, and the stones not all taken out of one quarry, or of the same cast, the Spaniards, to restore the uniformity of the colour, have plastered the whole shell with mortar mixed with the dust of the stones; a manœuvre which, in length of time, as it peels off, will have a very ill effect.

[b] I mean, as to the outside of the fabric, for within it is perfectly regular.

## MALAGA.

First Stone  
laid in 1528;

The first stone of this church was laid by the Cardinal Cæsar Riario, commonly stiled El Cardinal de la Roffa, bishop of Malaga, in the year 1528. Its primitive architect, and who gave the plan of the building, was the celebrated Juan Baptista Toledo, that built the royal monastery of the Escorial, by order of Philip II.

## Its Front;

The front of this church extends 163 feet, without reckoning the towers. It consists of a double row of pillars of the Corinthian and Composite order; the former has eight columns of the height of twelve yards and a half, and with the pedestals and entablatures rises sixty-two feet.

The

The second order (whose cornish, Book IV.  
and architrave goes round the body  
of the church) is twenty yards high;  
the whole being crowned with a fron-  
tispiece of forty-five feet, on which is  
placed an image of our blessed Saviour.  
Eight other statues are designed to  
accompany it over the pedestals of the  
railing on the roof.

This front is entirely cased with white marble, and adorned with three stately portals, ornamented with pillars of a very rich red jasper. Over the grand door is carved, in a medal-Front Doors;  
lion, the Annunciation of our Lady; and above, the collateral ones, St. Cyriaco and St. Paula, patrons of Malaga, who suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian and Maximinian, in the fourth century.

MALACA.

The Towers;

The two towers that flank the front of the church are fifty feet square, and project from the main building ten yards and an half; their height, when finished, will be nearly three hundred feet.

From their angles advances a handsome marble ballustrade, which accompanies a flight of eighteen steps of white marble.

North and  
South Doors;

The North and South gates are Gothic, immensely heavy, ill-shaped, and void of beauty. On each side of them are two round towers, one of which I have introduced in my third View of Malaga; they rise above the portal thirty feet, and their diameter is twenty-two.

When

When you enter the front doors Book IV.  
Inside of the  
Church; of this temple, you are struck with the loftiness of the roof, which is 125 feet high; and, between the two rows of pillars that support it, forms so many little domes, finely sculptured and fretted. Those in the center isle are richly gilt, as well as the columns round the great altar, from top to bottom.

At the same time you are disgusted The Choir; with having the perspective of both obstructed by a heavy, massy stone choir, built after the fashion of Spain, quite shut up and separated from the [c] altar in the body of the church. This choir within is most

[c] The cathedrals of Spain differ from those in France and England, where the choir accompanies the high altar: here it is separated.

highly

MALAGA. highly finished, the stalls, tribunals, and bishop's throne, being of mahogany, cedar, and ebony, carved and figured.

The High  
Altar;

The Chapels;

The fabrick to the East terminates in an octagon, accompanied with eight of the columns of the middle aisle. Between the arch of those in the center is placed the tabernacle, to which you ascend by seven steps. A gilt railing between each pillar separates the high altar from the collateral aisles, behind which, round the church, are fifteen chapels: seven of them add life and majesty to the tabernacle which they surround, each fronting one of the arches of the circular columns.

These

These chapels are forty-eight feet Book IV.  
high, thirty broad, and eighteen deep. Their Paintings;

In one of them is the celebrated picture  
of San Juan de Dios, by Juan Niño, an Works of  
Juan Niño,  
Son of Malaga;  
illustrious inhabitant of Malaga. He  
was a scholar of Manrique, disciple of  
Rubens. In his genius he equalled,  
and many times surpassed, Morillo, the  
prince of Spanish painters. He died  
in this town, aged 67, in the year  
1698. Besides this most excel-  
lent piece, he has ornamented this  
church with several others. In the  
chapel of the Incarnation is a bold  
figure of St. Michael; and in that of  
Santo Christo, a portrait of St. Francis  
Xavier. In another chapel are two  
excellent pictures of the Ascension of  
our Lord, and the Assumption of the  
Blessed Virgin.

Niño

MALAGA.

Nin  has left monuments of his art in the convent of the Victoria, and in that of St. Francis; and the high altar of the church of St. Pedro Alcantara is by his hand,

Its Windows; Another excellency of this church is the perfect and equal light it enjoys, being illuminated by 159 windows; the pavement is of very fine red and white squares of marble, highly polished,

Its Depth 400  
Feet.

The depth of the building within, from the front door to the wall of the center chapel, is 340 feet; without, including the thickness of the walls and the advance of the towers, it measures 400.

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*View of the Cathedral and Episcopal Palace of Malaga. Drawn by Francis Carter 1773.*

Published according to Act of Parliament Aug<sup>t</sup> 15 1776

The bishop's palace is a handsome building just finished : the principal façade forms one part of the cathedral square : a fountain is erected in the middle : the portal of the palace is marble, and adorned with pillars of red and white jasper, which may be perceived in my View of the cathedral.

BOOK IV.

Bishop's Pa-  
lace ;

Fountain.

The city of Malaga at present consists of four parishes, thirteen convents of friars, eleven nunneries, two colleges [*c*], and five hospitals. The streets are narrow and crooked, as best suited in this very hot climate, to keep out the sun and draw the air ; the convenience and necessity of their construction, has been ill understood, and foolishly censured by more than one of our English writers of travels ; the streets of Malaga are kept very

Modern Ma-  
laga.

[*c*] Notwithstanding the testimony of Pulgar, quoted page 327, I am inclined to follow the opinion of Martin de Roa, who says expressly, that the *Castillo de los Genoveses* was built under the Alcazaba on the beach of the sea, the same described by me page 294, line 16.

VOL. II.      B b 7      clean :

MALAGA.

clean, and I never knew those of Seville otherwise.

Spanish Houses  
Described.

The Spaniards continue to build their houses in the Arabic stile; those of the gentry, especially at Seville [d], Valentia, and Barcelona, the three best built cities are Spain, are always quadrangular, forming a square court, which a marble fountain, in its center, renders cool, the rays of the sun being excluded by a covering of sail-cloth, that is drawn back to one side of the roof with pulleys every evening.

[d] I resided most part of the years 1762, 63, and 64, in that great and most ancient city, the *Colonia Romula* of the Romans (with which name I have coins struck by them), the capital of Andalucia, and some time the court of the kings of Spain.

Sevilla la noble !  
 Y qué de cosas,  
 Dulce à la memoria,  
 Mi traes amorosas ?  
 Rosa sin espina,  
 De Sevilla gala !  
 Reyna de las flores,  
 Y de las almas reyna.  
 Bizarra, hermosa,  
 En todo lucida ;  
 Quanto tu mi querias,  
 Y estabas de mi querida !

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with

In Seville, the hottest town of the kingdom, they inhabit the ground-floor during the summer, and have their best apartments open to a garden, chiefly planted with oranges and myrtles. At Barcelona, which enjoys a more moderate climate, the rooms below are converted into warehouses, and their gardens raised to the first story; in them I have seen trees of the largest magnitude. As the town lies on a perfect flat, and the platform of the first story is very lofty, for the freer enjoyment of the air, the construction of these gardens must be very expensive. They have likewise retained from the Moors their passion for fountains; hardly a house of any note in Andalucia is without them.

Hanging Gardens at Barcelona.

While

## MALAGA.

Description of  
a Moorish  
House near  
Granada.

While I was at Granada, I spent a most agreeable day at the seat of a nobleman, about a mile from the city, built on the declivity of a hill that descended to the river Darro. The house and gardens were just as they were left by the Moors. The whole front of the edifice was entirely open, and formed a noble saloon, the roof of which was supported by pillars of jasper, resting on marble seats; it was kept perpetually cool by two fountains that rose higher than the cieling, being received above it into as many little domes. At the entrance of this charming room, you had an opposite view of a very long walk, shaded by high arches of vines; a row of fountains, fifty in number, were placed the whole length of the alley, and the prospect bounded by a grotto,

[e]  
is the  
been d  
approa  
Vo

grotto, from the top of which fell a BOOK IV. cascade [*e*]: the hill above was shaded by fruit trees, and the ground planted with strawberries. To the right, on the opposite side of the river, rose a woody mountain, crowned with the ancient palace of Generalife; the agreeable distance enabled you to distinguish groups of Spaniards taking the air and walking among the trees. Beneath the windows of the other apartments were parterres of flowers, surrounded with hedges of myrtle, and all watered by separate fountains.

The city and suburbs of Malaga take Number of the  
Inhabitants of  
Malaga. up a great extent of ground. The num-

[*e*] The reader will please to observe, that it is the back or garden-front of the house I have been describing; towards the road by which you approach it, the premises are, according to the manner of the Moors, shut in by very high walls.

MALAGA.

ber of houses exceeds 5000, wherein, according to Don Francisco Barban, live 41,600 souls; another ingenious gentleman favoured me with a calculation, which increases the inhabitants to 75,000. Malaga is known to consume daily 1000 fanegas of wheat, which produce 25,000 pounds of bread; but from this computation must be deducted a considerable quantity carried on board the ships in the bay and mole.

The Exchange.

On the beach formed by the flushes of the Agua Medina, opposite the Puerta Esparteria, the merchants have built an Exchange, and planted white alamos [f] round it, which thrive prodigiously, their roots finding freshwater at a very little depth.

[f] The poplar-tree.

The

The environs of Malaga to the BOOK IV.  
Westward are very fertile and pleasant, Environs of  
Malaga.  
as may be conceived by the ample  
description I have given of the Hoya;  
from the North and Eastward the  
approach to the town is both rough  
and steep, being hemmed-in by the  
mountains: the jurisdiction of the city  
extends over them twelve leagues.

These hills, under different names, Description of  
the Mountains  
of Malaga:  
bound the whole sea-coast of the  
kingdom of Granada, and form a  
stupendous barrier raised by the hand  
of Nature as a sure defence against  
the encroachments of the sea. They  
present, from the town, a most  
barren and unpromising prospect;  
their tops are immensely high, the  
vallies very shallow and deep, and  
both one and the other generally en-

C c 2      cumbered

MALAGA.

cumbered with huge masses of live stone and rugged rocks, which render the roads through them not only very fatiguing, but in many parts exceedingly dangerous, they consisting of nothing more than a foot-path formed by the borricos, or asses, often not twelve inches wide, and an horrid precipice almost perpendicular beneath. A worthy gentleman of this commerce perished together with his horse, in going to his vineyard two years ago; and accidents of the kind are frequent. A clergyman, returning from a chapel, was benighted the winter before, and fell with his mule into a hollow, where he was found some days after half eaten up by wolves; one slip of the foot, or the loosing of a stone, precipitating the unfortunate traveller into certain destruction.

I

It

It is in these iron-looking moun- BOOK IV.  
tains, and among these *peeled*<sup>Their Fertility.</sup> [g] rocks, where there is no appearance of foil or earth, that grow annually so many thousand tun of exquisite wine, and astonishing quantities of Moscatel raisins, Jordan almonds, and excellent figs, equalled by none produced in any part of Europe; an inexhaustible fund of riches to above an hundred thousand souls, and of a most lucrative trade that extends over the whole face of the globe, to [b] all parts of the

[g] The Spaniards call such rocks as are not covered with any foil, Pelado, *peeled*, as I believe I have already mentioned.

[b] The North American ships have lately found their way to Malaga; fourteen or sixteen of them, for several years past, annually have loaded wines and fruits here at the Vintage. From Cadiz, these articles are exported for every part of New Spain, and even to the Philippines.

C c 3                  North,

MALAGA. North, to America, the West Indies,  
and the East,

Moscatel Rai-  
sns.

The moscatel raisin of Malaga is a most delicious fruit: from the ancient manner of preserving these raisins in earthen jars, Statius calls them Uvæ Ollares.

Ollares, rogo, non licebat uyas, &c.

Statius Silv. lib. iv.

Among the ruins of Herculaneum was dug up a picture, wherein were represented two jars of raisins; one open, and full of fruit; the other closed, and the cover tied on with a ribband passing through three little handles near the mouth of the jar. The open jar is exactly of the shape  
nd make of those now in use at Ma-

laga

laga without handles; therefore the lid that lies by it must have been fixed on, according to the manner of the Spaniards at this day, with a mortar of Yeso: probably these two jars were of different countries, and this latter only from the coast of Spain. That the ancients thus cemented the lids of their wine and fruit-pots we learn Columella Gaditanus.

Confestim opercula gypsare et pellicare.

Lib. XII. cap. xlivi.

The method of putting a skin under the cover has been long since left off, probably as useless, the Malagueans having added that of inclosing the jar with a case of sparto, thereby effectually securing their brittle texture from blows.

## MALAGA.

Use and Docility of the  
Borricos,

All this prodigious quantity of wine and fruit is brought from the mountains on the backs of the borricos. It has often amazed me to observe the docility and instinct of these useful animals, of whom the French naturalist has not pronounced an unmerited panegyric [i].

Slow in their pace, sure of their footing, they march in troops, called by the Spaniards Requas, of fifty, an hundred, or two hundred beasts, all conducted by one driver, who is ever the last of the company: as they go one after another in the same path, which they never quit, and often lagging behind, a Requa frequently reaches near a mile. The foremost ass, styled El Liviano, is a very valua-

[i] Spectacle de la Nature, Ent. 12.

ble

ble creature; he is taught never to let <sup>BOOK IV.</sup> any of the troop go before him. On arriving at two or three paths, striking different ways, the Liviano stops short, and with him all the rest. The master, judging the reason, ascends some eminence whence he can see the leader, and with a halloo orders him to proceed; the beast takes one road slowly; if not the right, another halloo informs him of his mistake; he tries a second, and so on till the driver lets him quietly proceed. Arrived in Malaga, the Liviano stops in the very first street, and waits for his master, who takes the bell round his neck, and therewith calls together all the troop, which he then conducts himself to the house of its destination.

The

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MALAGA.

Vines.

The Hoya of Malaga very frequently suffers for want of rain, the mountains of the Sierra de Ronda keeping the South-west clouds from passing; and this winter, 1772, though all the inland parts of Andalucia have been drenched with water, at Malaga and in the Vale they had scarce a drop. This drought, which often endangers the crops of corn, contributes principally to the sweetnes, flavour, and soundnes of body of the Malaga wine, the mountains being sufficiently refreshed by the damps and mists with which they are frequently covered, that benefit the vines infinitely more than heavy rains, which, on the contrary, injure their roots, by washing away the foil, in some places not six inches deep. It is wonderful to see how they delight

and

and flourish in the most rocky situations, Book IV.

The cultivation of vines is almost Antiquity of their Cultivation. as old as the world itself. A memorable proof we have in the history of Lot and his two daughters. During the reign of Domitian, on a general Edict of Domitian. scarcity of corn all over the Roman empire, that prince published an edict, to order half of the vines all over the provinces to be torn up, and wheat sown in their room,

“ Ad summam quondam ubertatem  
“ vini, frumenti verò inopiam, existi-  
“ mans, nimio vinearum studio negligi  
“ arva, edixit nè quis in Italia novel-  
“ laret: utque in provinciis vineta  
“ succiderentur, relictâ, ubi plurimum,  
“ dimidiâ parte.” Suet. in Vit. Dom.

It

MALAGA

It was on the occasion of this universal destruction of the vineyards, that the following elegant and menacing distich was handed about at Rome.

Κέντρο με φάγης ἐπὶ ρίζαν, ὅμως ἔτι καρποφορήσω,  
“Οσσον ἐπισπεῖσαι Καίσαρι Θυμαίνω.

Tear up my very roots, your care is vain  
Wine to produce, enough will yet remain  
To pour oblations on the tyrant slain.

Vopiscus informs us, that the emperor Probus, about 170 years after, permitted and encouraged the re-planting of the vines in Spain, Gaul, and Britain.

“ Gallis omnibus, et Hispanis, ac  
“ Britannis permisit, ut vites haberent,  
“ vinumque conficerent.” Flavius  
Vopiscus, in Vita Probi.

The

The freshness of the climate, romantic situations, and beauty of their prospects, invite the gentlemen of the commerce, notwithstanding the difficulty of their access, to spend great part of the summer in these mountains, where they have all vineyards and houses, some of them most magnificent, adorned with gardens, statues, and fountains, and every embellishment of art.

Book IV.  
Houses of the  
Commerce in  
the Moun-  
tains.

In Spain the season of making wine, <sup>Of the Vin-  
tage.</sup> is looked upon as a time of great festivity, and celebrated with rejoicings, that border on licentiousness. While the vintage continues, all distinction, and respect is forgot; the owner of the vineyard puts aside his austerity with his cloak, and cries out to his servants, "Ea! hermanos el juicio  
" ya

MALAGA. “ya se fue.” “Let us be merry, “ my companions, wisdom is fled out “ of the window.” The lord thence-forward eats at the same board with his family; and at the hour of dinner you may see his lady scrambling with the rustics to get the best place, and stick first her wooden spoon in the bowl of soup. After dinner, as the cheerful goblet goes round, you will hear many bitter strokes of satire from the clowns, not only on the natural or imaginary defects of one another, but with equal liberty at those of their lord and lady, who, far from being offended, encourage their freedom, by retorting their jokes; a custom that has been preserved in this country ever since the Romans set footing in it, as well as that of abusing, in

in the loudest and foulest manner,<sup>Book IV.</sup>  
those who pass by the vineyards all  
the time they are gathering the  
grapes; and, what is more remarkable,  
they now make use of the very same  
epithets [k] as the rude vintager did  
in the days of Horace.

— Durus

Vindimiator, et invictus, cui saepe viator  
Cessisset, magnâ compellans voce cuculum.

Hor. Sat. I. vii. 31.

Their favourite liquor at the vintage is the Agua-pie, or second pressing of the grapes after water has been poured over them; it is pleasant and wholesome. The name alludes to the manner in Spain of treading

[k] Hijo de la grandissima Puta, Cabron, putissima, &c.

out

MALAGA. out the fruit bare-footed. The Spaniards borrowed the method of making the Agua-pie from the Romans, who styled it Lora, and used to give it for drink to their slaves.

At this time they catch, in great plenty, on the mountains of Malaga, <sup>The Pica-figo.</sup> the delicious Picafigo. This little bird was anciently called Ficedula, and ranked by the Romans among their choicest dainties. The emperor Tiberius rewarded Afellius Sabinus [?] with 200,000 lesterces, for having composed a dialogue, wherein the Picafigo, the Oyster, the Thrush, and the Mushroom, dispute the precedence at the table of the epicure.

[?] Suetonius, Vit. Tib.

Martial,

Martial, with great humour, has made the Ficedula complain, for not having been rather named from the grape than the fig, since he equally fed and fattened on both,

Cum me ficus alat, cum pascar dulcibus uvis,  
Cur potius nomen non dedit uva mihi?

Lib. xiii. Epigr. 49.

In no part of Spain the olive thrives better than in the environs of Malaga. The wood of this most useful tree makes excellent fuel; it yields but a scanty shade, and the dingy colour of its leaf has a melancholy aspect; but its want of beauty is made up to its owner by the richness and value of its produce [n].

Olive tree.

All

[n] The fruit here is of the full size of a damascene plumb, and very fleshy; the oil it yields

VOL. II.

Dd

yields

MALAGA.  
Silver mine in  
Gibralfaro.

All the Sierra of Malaga is impregnated with silver mines. In 1666, two citizens opened one in Gibralfaro Hill, and extracted a great many grains of silver; but the extreme hardness of the stone, and the dearness of manual labour soon obliged them to desist; for the same reason lay neglected the many rich mines for which Andalucia has been so celebrated by the ancients.

yields is not esteemed so delicate as that produced by the olives on the coast of Valentia, which are in general smaller: the difference in the quality doubtless arises from a more happy method of making the oil; in Andalucia the olive as soon as it is thoroughly ripe and turned black, is gathered and thrown on heaps, where they remain till they are rotten before they are carried to the mill; the Spaniards esteeming that they thereby encrease the quantity of oil, they press them together with the stones.

The fathers Mohedano [n] have Book IV.  
committed an error in affirming, that  
the Spanish mines were never culti-  
vated by the Moors or Goths: the  
contrary we learn from the chronicles  
of the former; and if the Goths had not  
known their value, they would never  
have taken such pains to block up and  
disguise the entrances of the mines at  
the irruption of the Moors.

During the reign of Charles V, the Mines of this Province worked in the Time of Charles V. knowledge of this subterraneous wealth reviving with that of the learned languages, and a taste for the study of antiquities, father Pineda assures us, that in Andalucia alone, above 500 gold and silver mines were opened, some of them proving as rich as the celebrated mountain of

[n] *Historia Litteraria de Espâna.*

D d 2                  Potosí.

MALAGA.

Potosi. Not far from Seville was worked a mine in El Cerro de la Galera, near the Sierra de Guadacanal, from which, for every quintal or hundred weight of ore or earthy stone, they extracted 25 ounces of fine silver; and under the city itself, on digging the foundations of the college of San Hermenegildo near the river, was found a vein of gold, in a coarse dark bed of sand. The mine of Villa Guitierre near Almodover del Campo, likewise in the district of Seville, was at the same time worked by 300 miners, and yielded daily 1560 ounces of silver.

Reasons of  
their being  
abandoned.

The want of industry, according to father Pineda, was one grand reason for abandoning all these valuable discoveries. I believe we may add, the

the great expence of working them; Book IV.  
the flow of wealth through a more  
easy channel from the West Indies;  
the great detriment they would occa-  
sion, in a country but ill-populated,  
to agriculture and husbandry; and  
the prerogative of the king, who  
would after all run away with the  
clearest gain, claiming one-fifth as his  
due.

In the month of May 1637, <sup>Air of Ma-</sup>  
<sup>laga.</sup> 20,000 of the inhabitants of this city  
died of the plague, which visited them  
again twelve years after, and carried  
away the greater part of the citizens.  
Notwithstanding this, the air of Malaga  
is very good, temperate, and wholesome,  
though it would be excessively hot but  
for the constant refreshing breezes  
from the sea during the summer:

D d 3                   they

MALAGA. they generally rise about ten or eleven, for which reason I observed the heat to be more insupportable at five or six in the morning than at noon-day. It is remarkable, that the Easterly winds, which blow with great violence at Gibraltar eight months in the year, here are seldom felt; and I have seen ships detained five months in the bay of Malaga, waiting to go to the Westward.

Terral Wind.

The wind which reigns here most constantly is the Terral, or North; a keen, drying wind at all times; in the winter excessively cold and sharp; but during the summer months so intolerably hot, that no human creature could endure it, were it to last long: the very air is on fire; the inhabitants are then obliged to keep their doors

and

and windows close shut; they continually throw water on their floors, and seldom stir out till it changes, which it never fails to do in two or three days.

Of the fruits peculiar to this country, the Higo-chumbo [o] draws the attention of every curious stranger. It is very plenty at Malaga, and in no part better flavoured; the common people eat this fruit all the season with great eagerness, and even after bathing, without any ill effect. The physicians esteem it cooling and wholesome.

[o] In my View of the Orange Grove near Gibraltar, may be seen the Higo-chumbo, as well as the Spanish aloe, the best and most common fence in this country.

MALAGA.

Is the Ficus  
Spinosa;

Manner of its  
Propagation.

This is the *Ficus Spinosa* of the botanists. To propagate it, they thrust a single leaf into the ground; the more barren, dry, and hard the soil, the better it thrives: the leaf taking root produces other leaves on its edges; and a succession following yearly, the lower ones turn brown, and acquire the consistence of a spungy wood. A more ill-shaped ugly plant grows not, and, I may add, not one more ill-natured, both its leaves and fruit being surrounded with sharp thorns, whence its Latin name is derived. On the crown of the *Higo-chumbo* grows a yellow flower, which, as it ripens, dies away, and then the fruit itself becomes of the same colour.

There is another species of this plant in the West Indies, quite different

different from ours. It is a low Book IV. shrub, the leaf considerably smaller as well as the fruit, which is more pulposus and juicy, and of a deep scarlet colour.

Were the Spaniards curious enough Bananas. to cultivate the Bananas, they would thrive well in Málaga. In the garden of the convent of Dominicans, and in the Alcazaba, are several plants. At the former were produced last summer exceedingly fine heads of fruit, which were presented me by my ancient friend the worthy Prior, Don Joseph Corral y Sotomayor; the hotter and dryer the summer, the better the fruit.

The banana grows on a stem twelve to twenty feet high, surrounded by

MALAGA. by soft, green, silky leaves, almost as long. The fruit ripens in clusters; is wholesome, but too luscious for many palates,

Sweet Cane.

The sweet Cane is cultivated to advantage in this province. On the coast of Velez there are mills, stiled in Spanish *Ingenios*, which make very good sugar, although they do not take any pains to refine it: this sugar not only supplies the kingdom of Granada, but is transported to other parts of Spain.

Common Cane.

Numbers of the common Cane, which is still larger and stronger, are yearly shipped off, for the use of our manufactories in England: it not only keeps the fruit-trees and kitchen-roots warm and sheltered, but is a desirable plant in the garden, for the elegance

of

of its shape, the refreshing verdure of <sup>Book IV.</sup> its leaf, and the constant noise of its waving head, similar to the fall of waters. In many farms they have groves of canes, called *Canáverales*, which, beside the profit of their annual crops, harbour an infinity of birds, especially *Zorzales* [p], which they catch with nets, and sell in the markets,

The gardens of the town are full <sup>Palm Trees,</sup> of palm trees, which produce dates, though seldom to perfection. Elche, on the Coast of Valencia, is the only town of Spain where they thrive. They there grow in spacious groves; <sup>Thrive best on  
the Coast of  
Valencia.</sup> and as they rise to an astonishing height, form a most romantic view. When I passed through that country,

[p] Thrushes or Field-fares.

I was

MALAGA. I was agreeably surprized to find that we were in the midst of them; I imagined myself transported into Arabia [q].

It is generally afferted, that the Moors introduced palm trees into Spain; but in Pliny we read, that they grew in his days on all this coast, and that the dates were of no better quality or flavour than they are at present.

Cypress Trees; The cypresses are noble and stately trees. They grow no where to higher perfection than in this kingdom. At the Capuchin convent there are some very fine ones. They

[q] Their beautiful appearance may be perceived in my View of Malaga from the land, as well as that of Marvella,

are slow growers, and attain to an Book IV.  
amazing age. In the garden of <sup>Their fur-</sup><sub>prizing Age.</sub> the palace of Generalife at Granada, are several superb and lofty cypresses, which it is well known were large trees in the reign of Audeli, the last Moorish king, three hundred years ago; they were all standing in 1771, when I was at Granada; but one of them came down with its own weight the following winter, during a storm. These trees are to this day called *Los Cipreses de la Reyna Sultana*, from that princess having been falsely accused of committing adultery under them with the Abencerrage, as we read in the *Guerras Civiles de Granada*. A succession of the white roses there mentioned are still to be seen in this garden.

The

MALAGA.  
Esparto, Description of it.

The Esparto likewise deserves our notice, being a shrub peculiar to this country, and famous in antiquity. It much resembles the rush in colour and shape, but is widely different from it in quality; the latter is hollow and brittle, and of no duration; on the contrary, the Esparto is firm and tough, and in a manner everlasting. It bears a flower like the rush, of a yellow colour. Pliny [r] observes, that the bees made use of Esparto in their hives; and that the honey received from it a taste and flavour easy to be distinguished.

He has celebrated the quality and use of the Esparto. In his days it served not only for cordage, baskets, firing, and torches, but for bedding,

[r] Lib. ii.

fandals,

sandals, and coats for the poor people: Book IV.  
at present the meanest Spaniard has his  
mattrass; but luxury, which has de-  
prived the Esparto of part of its use,  
has introduced another which occa-  
sions a vast consumption of it, the floors  
of every house in Spain being covered  
with Esparto matting; and for the same  
purpose great quantities are yearly  
shipped off to foreign parts; it makes  
excellent ropes for ships, which have the  
two useful properties of not sinking in  
the water, or cutting against the rocks,  
like the hempen cables. Since I left  
Malaga, I am informed of a manu-  
factory of Esparto, the undertaker of  
which has invented a process of spin-  
ning and working it into cloth, how  
he succeeds time will show; I am  
apt to think from the above cited pas-  
sage of Pliny, that the ancients knew  
how to manufacture and weave it, as a  
covering of Esparto, in its natural state,

MALAGA.

must have been very rough and uncomfortable.

Description of  
the Batata.

The Spanish Batata is a most excellent root, and peculiar to this province. The finest and largest grow in the fields round Velez[s]; in figure and colour they resemble our parsnips, though considerably larger; they are sweet and luscious to the taste, and may be eaten either boiled or roasted; the Spaniards conserve them in sugar various ways; it bears a flower of the species of the Convolvulus, bell-shaped, green without and white within, which produces seed: the leaves of the plant resemble those of spinage. Ray, in

[s] A city seven leagues to the East of Malaga, very near the sea-coast, whence great part of the green fruit shipped off at Malaga is brought. I resided some time at Velez in the year 1755. Of this city, which well deserves to be visited by the traveller, may be seen a small view in *Les Delices d'Espagne*, a book which our modern writers of Travels in Spain have unjustly despised. I ever found it a valuable companion, and the drawings accurate: they were all taken on the spots by an able draftsman.

his

his History of Plants, has asserted, that Book IV.  
batatas were first found in America,  
and thence transplanted into Spain,  
where they are called Batatas de Ma-  
laga.

Malaga yields a clay, which is inimi-<sup>Clay Images.</sup>  
table for the composition of images,  
as it not only receives and preserves  
every impression, but maintains itself  
without cracking in the oven, where  
they obtain an hardness and solidity  
equal to porcelain. The Spaniards  
colour and varnish them very highly.  
One of these image-makers is so in-  
genious, that he will take off the  
likeness of any person with great  
truth.

The people of Malaga, a trading  
sea-port town, that has a constant

Brief Charac-  
ter of the Spa-  
niards.

VOL. II. E e inter-

MALAGA.

intercourse with foreigners from all parts, differ widely and are greatly degenerated from the ancient virtue and simplicity of their forefathers. A love of dissipation, and public amusements, universally reigns among them; and, as their traffic is lucrative and their property extensive, each seems to vie with his neighbour in show and expence, and every one endeavours to move and maintain himself in a sphere above him; the mechanic appears a tradesman; the shop-keeper, a merchant; and the merchants, nobles. The ancient Spanish black drefs is exchanged for the tawdry laces of France, whose masquerades they awkwardly imitate during the carnival; and the Seguidillas and Fandangos have made way for the country dances of England; but in the inland towns and villages we still behold

behold the Spaniards pretty nearly in Book IV.  
the state the Romans left them.

A Spanish shepherd is a most respectable figure: in the hottest as well as in the coldest seasons his dress is the same: a leather-waistcoat, short and laced before, upon which he wears a sheep's-skin with its fleece; whose thickness equally preserves his back from the cold in winter, and from the piercing rays of the summer's sun. Over his knees hangs a slip of leather, to defend them from the briars; his feet are always bare, and shod with hempen sandals: the Montero, or Spanish cap, is both warm and convenient.

Temperate in their diet, abstemious, sober above all nations, fond

MALAGA. of their country, obedient and faithful to their king, these peasants make most excellent soldiers; and, as the levies in Spain are for three or five years only, each district assembles annually and chuses out, among its young men, those who are unmarried, and can best be spared: by this wise method, their troops are armies of volunteers, and the whole country a militia that have all seen regular service. The Spanish husbandmen still preserve the custom of their forefathers, by travelling on foot, not only from village to village, but over the whole peninsula of Spain. A piece of bread in one of their pockets, and a horn-cup in the other, is their only provision; they carry their cloaks, doubled longways, over their left shoulder; and in their right-hand

hand bear a Porra, or strong staff, with the assistance of which they leap over the rivulets they meet with in their journey. As they go through the towns, they recruit their stock of bread; they seldom chuse to lie in them, to avoid the expence of an inn; but when night overtakes them, they sleep beneath a shady tree, or the shelving of a rock, covered with their cloaks. In the year 1760, one of my servants at Seville, after having escaped from a long and dangerous illness, asked my leave to perform a vow he had made to visit the shrine of St Jago, in Gallicia, promising to return in five weeks, which, to my astonishment, he fulfilled, although that town is 170 leagues distant from Seville. What services may not be expected from troops thus

MALAGA.

enured to temperance and fatigue ! The Spaniard, if on foot, always travels as the crow flies, which the openness and dryness of the country permits ; neither rivers nor the steepest mountains stop his course, he swims over the one, and scales the other, and by this means shortens his journey so considerably, that he can carry an express with greater expedition than any horseman [t]. The large sums of money

[t] When I visited the court of Madrid in 1758, my servant not only kept pace with the chaise, but supplied us, during the whole journey, with game. In 1764, another young man, with a fidelity and affection which characterizes the Spanish nation, followed my horse from Seville to Lisbon, notwithstanding my intreaties, and foretelling him the ill usage he afterwards met with from the antipathy of the Portuguese to the Spaniards, on his return, when I should not be with him to protect him. And on my embarking from this present journey, all

Malaga

transmitted continually to Velez from Book IV.  
the factory of Malaga, for the pay-  
ment of the fruit bought up there,  
are always sent by the common car-  
riers or these footmen, styled Pro-  
pios, unguarded and alone, without  
affording an instance of their ever  
having abused the confidence reposed  
in them. I, who have known the  
country so many years, owe it this  
testimony of their integrity.

The women in the country vil-  
lages and farms wear their gar-  
ments long and modest; their waists  
short, like the ladies of ancient Rome,  
and without the unnatural support  
of

Malaga was witness to the distress of my servant,  
who shed tears, and earnestly intreated to be  
permitted to attend me to England.

E e 4                      of

Spanish Pro-  
pios, their  
Integrity.

Description of  
the Dress of  
the Spanish  
Women.

MALAGA.

of whalebone. Their long flowing hair is plaited and confined behind by a golden bodkin in the fashion of the times of the empress Faustina, as may be seen on her coins. Publicly, and in the churches, their heads are ever covered with the veil: this distinguished part of their dress, which they borrowed from the Moors, was, as I have already observed, worn by them of wrought silk; but the Spanish dames, less rich, for above a century were contented with veils of woollen; by degrees they were fabricated of black taffaty, and lately have been improved into the finest cambric and transparent muslin. It is in this veil that are centered all the magic and attractions of the Spanish beauties; at the same time

time that it adds an inconceivable lustre to their native charms, it captivates the heart with every virtuous idea of modesty and reserve. The modern love-songs, pastoral poems, and Seguidillas of this country are full of the most beautiful metaphors and allusions to the veil; as were those of the Eastern poets before them, one of whom [u], speaking in raptures of his mistress, says, *that from the border of her veil, which she removed from her cheek, the Sun and Moon arose.*

Whether it proceeds from the generous warmth and perpetual serenity of this climate, or the vivacity and lively wits of the Spanish countrymen, it may be truly said, that let their

[u] Noureddin Jami. See a specimen of one of his poems, in which is the above cited beautiful simile, in the History of the Persian Language, page 182.

MALAGA.

work be what it will, they do it singing; so that you may commonly hear a man in a vineyard long before you see him; and as their talents are totally uncultivated, and the couplets they are perpetually chaunting of their own composition, the similes used by them are strictly in the pastoral style, and universally taken from the beautiful objects of nature continually before their eyes; the fragrance of the rose, the odour of the orange, the perfume of the myrtle, the murmuring of the cane inviting to slumber, the height of the mountains, the steepness of the rocks, the splendour of the rising sun, the coolness of the evening breeze, and the brilliancy of the stars by night, affording endless allegories, which in the Spanish language naturally soft and copious are easily

easily put into rhyme [w]: the guitar, Book IV. which is exchanged in the cities for the more fashionable harpsichord, still resounds nightly with the complaints and amorous tales of the village swains; and the same hand which pruned the vineyards all day, strikes the tender notes of love in the evening,

Aunque soi Pastorcita  
Bien sé de amores,  
Tambien tenemos zelos  
Aca en los montes.

An universal custom prevails in the villages, for the youth of both sexes

. [w] In my younger days, whenever I heard any couplets that pleased me, I retained and wrote them down; a series of cares have long since jostled most of them out of my papers, although some few remain; the Seguidillas of the country swains may be easily distinguished from those composed by the poetasters of the cities, and which abound with forced conceits, and allusions to the Heathen mythology, of which the former are happily ignorant.

E e 6                      to

MALAGA.

to meet every night, and pass a few hours listening to an historical romance, or the tuneful Seguidillas [x], or taking their turns in the sprightly Fandango. It is in these assemblies that they receive their only education; a young man has no other way of making his court with success than by his personal qualifications, his moral character, and fair behaviour. In

[x] The Seguidillas are danced by four couples to the sound of the guitar; the musician accompanies it with his voice, singing lively verses adapted to the measure. The Fandango is a more difficult dance; it is a *Pas de Deux*; as the steps and figures in it are variable at the performer's pleasure, they have therein an opportunity to display all the graces of a good person, genteel shape, and agility in their movements. They beat time with their Castanetas fastened to their hands; this little instrument was not unknown to the Romans, who borrowed it of the Spaniards. The Spanish dances were much in vogue in the time of Pliny, who mentions them.

the

the great towns a youth may be dis-  
solute, debauched, and tainted with  
every vice, and yet easily hide all from  
his unsuspected mistress: it is not so  
in the country; there he is assured  
that she is exactly informed of every  
step he takes; he knows his only hope  
depends on his conduct and carriage  
in the village; he is courteous, oblig-  
ing, civil, and polite to all men, that  
he may induce them to give him a  
good name: this teaches them early  
in life to subject their passions, and  
gives them a polish and an engaging  
manner, which at first must extremely  
surprise those who have been used to  
the awkwardness and low selfishness  
of our English rustics.

Musick the Spaniards are pa-  
fionately fond of, and cultivate from  
their infancy; to throw the bar with  
address,

MALAGA.

address, to sit an horse gracefully, to face the wild bull, to dance not only easily but elegantly, and be neat and cleanly in their persons, are the only charms that can conquer the heart of a Spanish shepherd, who looks not for dowry, settlements, or pin-money, but hopes to mitigate the pains and toil of poverty and daily labour, by sharing it with a companion of her own chusing.

Conclusion.

I cannot better conclude my journey [y] than with doing justice to the hospitality, generous and courteous reception all travellers meet with in this country, not only from the nobility, and those of higher rank, to whom strangers may be recom-

[y] On the 3d of July, 1773, we left Malaga, and embarked aboard a merchant frigate, which I had hired to carry us to Bristol; where we arrived after a pleasant voyage of five weeks.

mended,

mended, but among the clergy, peasants, and inhabitants of every village through which they pass; this character, which is the very same that Diodorus Siculus has given us of the ancient inhabitants of this peninsula [z], the universal experience of all my countrymen, who have been in Spain, joins with mine in confirming. I have purposely left to those, who may hereafter travel over this country, many useful and curious subjects of natural history, not further to augment these pages, in which my chief view has been to present to my Society, a complete account of the antiquities of the Roman and Moorish nations; and even in that line, unpublished coins, and inscriptions, will

[z] *The Celtiberians are not only very hospitable to strangers, but dispute with each other who shall be their host, and receive them gladly in their houses, esteeming it as a mark of favour from heaven.* Diod. Sic. lib. 5.

be

MALAGA.

be daily appearing, to excite the attention, and reward the diligence of any future antiquary. The earth under the town of Cartama, I am persuaded, is full of them, and we know for certain, that the statues of Proculus and Lucilla lie still buried beneath the ruins of the Alcasaba of Malaga: the inquisitive mind of man will always eagerly seek for, and examine with pleasure, the remaining monuments of the greatest and wisest commonwealth that ever gave laws to the world; the sight of them will be very useful in fixing our ideas of their magnificence, taste, and policy; and if they also inspire us with a noble emulation to imitate their virtues, piety, and love of their country, then the study of Roman coins and antiquities, must, of all literary pursuits, be the most interesting and laudable.



**C O N T E N T S**  
O F  
**T H E F I R S T V O L U M E.**

**B O O K I.****C H A P. I.**

Panegyrick of this country, p. 1. Its ancient names, 6. Description of the hill of Gibraltar, 11. Father Hardouin refuted, 16. The present town when founded, 18. Derivation of the name of Gibraltar, *ibid.*

**C H A P. II.**

View of the hill of Gibraltar, 20. Moorish Antiquities, 23. Description of the castle, *ibid.* Arabick inscription over a mosque, 25. Another over the gate of the castle, 29. Dates of these inscriptions, 30. Some account of the Caliph Walid II, 31. When the castle of Gibraltar was built, 34. The Attarazana and bomb-house, 35.

**VOL. I.****b****C H A P.**

## C O N T E N T S.

## C H A P. III.

Of the water at Gibraltar, 38. St. George's Cave described, 39. Description of the Peña de Martos, 46. Altar, and stone found there, 47. Another inscription, 48.

## C H A P. IV.

Algeziras, 50. Enquiry whether it be the ancient Julia Traducta, *ibid.* Coins of Julia Traducta, 52. Arabick name of Algeziras, 55. La Isla de las Palomas, 57. San Roque, 60. Carteia, *ibid.* Its antiquity, 61. Coin of Tartessus, 62. Enquiry whether it be the Tarsis, to which Solomon's fleets resorted, 64. Phœnicians settle at Carteia, 73. They call it Melcarthos, 74. Phœnician coins, *ibid.* Compared with those of Carteia, 75. Samians at Carteia, 77. Phœceans at Carteia, 78. Called by them Heraclea, 79. Arganthonius king of the Turdetani, 80. Language of the Turdetani, 83. Their coins, 85. (See further on them, vol. II. p. 362, and in the preface to this work). The Elbysinians, *ibid.* One of their coins, 86. Carteia taken by the Carthaginians, 87. Six of their coins found by me at Carteia, in plate I. (Mention made of them in the preface). Carteia assists Han-

## C O N T E N T S.

iii

nibal, 88. Arms of the Carteians represented on two denarii, 89. Carteia re-peopled with a Roman colony, 90. Its prosperity and great trade under the Romans, 91. Made a station for their fleets, *ibid.* Pompey the younger lands at Carteia, 92. Cneius Pompey flies from Carteia, 93. Monument of him, 94. Sextus Pompeius at Carteia, at the head of six legions, *ibid.* Perspective view of the ruins of Carteia, and of its river, 95. Varus, Pompey's admiral, retires within it, 96. Circuit of the walls of Carteia, 97. The farm-house, 98. Don Macario Fariñas, his description of the Mole of Carteia in his days, 100. Inscription found at Carteia, 101. Square watch-tower, by whom built, 102. Fishery of Carteia, *ibid.* Tribonius Niger and Lucullus at Carteia, *ibid.* The river Palmones, 106. Theatre of Carteia described, *ibid.* Coins of Carteia, 115—130. Haym refuted, 125. (See further on the same subject, vol. II, p. 364.) Government of Carteia, 130. On the counter-marks of their coin, 132. List of Roman families in Carteia, 133—141. Ancient bishoprick at Carteia, 141. Perspective view of the Orange Grove engraved, 142.

## C H A P. V.

Annals of Gibraltar and Algeziras, 144. First siege of Gibraltar, *ibid.* First siege of Alge-

## C O N T E N T S.

ziras, 145. Second siege of Gibraltar, 146.  
Description of the kingdom of Cuco, 147.  
Abomelique made king of Gibraltar and Al-  
geziras, 148. Third siege of Gibraltar, 149.  
Account of the silk manufactory in Spain, 158.  
Mahomad king of Granada murdered, 159.  
Battle of the Vega de Pagana, 161. Deplo-  
rable death of Abomelique, 162. Gallant  
action of Aliatar, 164. Defeat and death of  
Don Alonzo Juffre, admiral of Castille, ibid.  
Battle of Tarifa, ibid. Generous act of Don  
Alonzo XI, 165. Second siege of Algeziras,  
167. Henry Plantagenet duke of Lancaster,  
of the royal house of England, at this siege,  
168. His valour and acts, 170. Intrepidity  
of two of his knights, ibid. Generosity of  
the Moors, 171. The duke of Lancaster  
wounded by an arrow, ibid. His character  
and death, ibid. Algeziras surrendered to  
Don Alonzo XI, 174. First use of guns at  
this siege, 175. Third siege of Algeziras,  
and its destruction, 176. Fifth siege of Gi-  
braltar, 177. Death of Don Alonzo XI, and  
his character, ibid. Where buried, 180.  
Anecdote of Philip II, 181. Sixth siege of  
Gibraltar, ibid. Sayd, brother to the em-  
peror of Fez, takes possession of Gibraltar,  
182. Seventh siege of Gibraltar, 183. Eighth  
siege

## C O N T E N T S.

siege of Gibraltar, 184. Don Enrique de Gusman drowned at Gibraltar, *ibid.* Ninth siege of Gibraltar, 185. Gibraltar is erected into a kingdom by Henry IV. of Castille, *ibid.* Its arms, *ibid.* Tenth, eleventh, and twelfth sieges of Gibraltar, *ibid.* Gibraltar ceded to the crown of Great Britain, 186. Length of the hill of Gibraltar, 187. South part of it described, *ibid.* Fine prospect from thence, 190.

## C H A P. VI.

Description of Ceuta, 195. Mountain of Abyla, 200. Alcaçar el Céguer, 201. Tangier, 203. Stone of Tingi, 204. Description of the flowers that grow on the hill of Gibraltar, 208—214. Account of the Grampus, 215. And of the Algaroba tree, 217.

## C H A P. VII.

Description of Crouchet's house and garden, 221. Extensive view from thence, 223. Battle of Malaga, 225. Account of the Isthmus of Gibraltar, 226. Its aspect, 230. Animals that inhabit it, 231. Climate of Gibraltar, 237.

B O O K

## C O N T E N T S.

## B O O K II.

## C H A P. I.

El Rio Guadiaro, 240. Barbesula, *ibid.* Inscriptions found there, 241. Battle of the Puerto de Hanno, 247. Barbariana, 249. Account of the coast, 250. Modern Estepona, 251. Old Estepona, 252. Cilniana, 253. El Rio Guaiso, *ibid.* Salduba, 254. Suel, 258. Lacippo, 259. Stone of Lacippo, 261. Passage in Livy vindicated, 262. Three more inscriptions at Lacippo, 264. Cilniana, 267. Itinerary of Antoninus supported, 268. Campiña of Marvella, 269. Description of the Palmitos, 270. An army saved by them, 271. Coin with the Palmito, 272. The river Verde, 272. Its name mistaken by Dr. Percy, 274. La Sierra Bermeja, 273. Battle of La Sierra Bermeja, 274. La Sierra de Ronda, 277. Description of the city of Ronda, with a perspective view of it, 282. Its bridges, 284. Height of the rock of Ronda, 285. River Guadiaro, *ibid.* Description of La Cueva del Gato, 286. Ancient ruins within it, 287. Description of La Mina, 288. And of the whispering rooms, 289. Proverb of Ronda, 292.

C H A P.

## C O N T E N T S.

vii

### C H A P. II.

Roman antiquities in Ronda, 293. Inscriptions, 294—298. Grove of the Caesars, 300. On the Spanish breed of horses, 301. Roman statues found at Ronda, 302. Marble figures of lions, 303. Roman sepulchres and urns, 304. A bust of Hercules, 305. Image of Mercury, of Corinthian brass, 306. Where found, *ibid.* A votive tablet, 308. Situation of Ronda in the time of the Romans, 309. List of learned men, sons of Ronda, 311—318.

### C H A P. III.

Gaucin, its high situation, 319. View from thence of the Streights, 320. Caçares, 321. Xuscar, its mosque and famous tower, 321. Ximena, 322. Stone of Ximena, *ibid.* Mr. Conduit corrected, 323. Roman ruins near Ubrique, 325. Roman inscription at Audritas, 327. Ditto of Sæpona, 328. Succubo, birth-place of Annius Verus, 329. His family still existing in the province, 330. Coin of Irippo, 331. Its scite determined, 332. High situation of Acinipo, and fine view from thence, *ibid.* Description of its theatre, 333. Temple, and Roman inscriptions, 334—343. Antiques

**C O N T E N T S.**

Antiques and cameos dug up at Acinipo, 343.  
Account of those brought away by me from thence, 345. Coins of Acinipo very rare, 346. One of them in my cabinet, 346. Family of Lucius Folce still flourishing in Spain, 347. Don Antonio Valcarcel of Valencia published an imperfect coin of Acinipo, 347. Zahara the ancient Laftigi, 348. Rio Guadalete, 349. Setenil, ibid. La Sierra del Pinal, 350. Natural history of the Sierra De Ronda, 351. Its products, 354. Excellent waters, 357. Fine air of the Sierra, and proverb of its inhabitants, 359. Beauty of the sex, and their fruitfulness, 360. A noble walnut tree in the gardens of Ronda, compared with a chefnut of the Alpujarras, 361. Flowers and medicinal herbs of the Sierra de Ronda, 362. Its game, and wild beasts, 363. Fruits in the woods of the Sierra, 365.

**A JOURNEY**

# C O N T E N T S

O F  
THE SECOND VOLUME.

## BOOK III.

### C H A P. I.

Istan, p: 2. Perspective view of Marvella, 3. Marvella Wine, 5. Romantick situation of Hojen, 7: Description of the Garabango, 10. And of the Calçeta, 11: Manner of life of the inhabitants of these mountains, ibid. El puerto de Hojen, 13. Water-fall, 14. Alcornoque described, ibid. Monda, 16. True situation of ancient Munda, 18: Battles fought on the plains of Munda, 19. First stone of Munda, 22. Coin of Adrian engraved, 24: Another of Carteia from the cabinet of the rev: Mr. Cracherode, ibid. Sigili Fluvius, it's course, 25. By Pliny called Malacæ fluvius, 26. Coin of Munda from father Flores, 28. Second stone of Munda, 30. Third stone of Munda, 31. View of the Baths of Hardales, 32. Quality of their waters, 33. Pleasant situation of Coyn, 34. Stone of Tolox, 37. Alhousin and Alhourinejo, 39. Palace of the Retiro de Santo Thomas at Churiana, 40. Arabick inscription there, 41.

VOL. II.

b

C H A P.

## C O N T E N T S.

## C H A P. II.

Sierra de Cartama, description of it, 43. Rio de Alora, 45. Antiquities and Statues found at Cartama, 46. Temple of Apollo, *ibid.* Description of a mutilated Statue, 48; and of five others, 49. Column of the Temple of Apollo, 51. Seventh Statue, 53. Stone of Junia Rustica, 55. Publick porticos of the Romans described, 59. Lapis Specularis carried by the Romans from Segobriga, 60. Publick baths, 61. Fish ponds, 62. Second stone of Cartama, 64. Third stone of Cartama, 65. Fourth, ditto, 67. Six more stones of Cartama, 72 to 81. Etymology of Cartama, 81. List of Roman families in Cartama, 82. Coins found at Cartama, 84. Sanctuary of the Virgin, *ibid.* View of the ancient Republican Government of the Romans, 85. Remarks on the privilege to erect statues, 89. Monument of Gneius and Publius Scipio, 94. Great use of these monuments considered, 95.

## C H A P. III.

Alora, 98. Two stones of Alora, 99. Stone at Rome, 102. Towns in the Sierra de Abdalazis, *ibid.* Example of the fertility of the Hoya of Malaga, 103. Manner of treading out

## C O N T E N T S.

iii

out the corn in Spain, *ibid.* Roman military Road, 104. Ruins of a Roman bridge, 105. River of Malaga, 105. Stone of Marcus Aurelius, *ibid.* Mile stone of Malaga, 106. Village of El Valle, built on the ruins of the ancient Nescania, 111. First stone of Nescania, 112. Mineral waters of Nescania, 112. Plant called Saxifragia, 113. Seven stones of Nescania, 114 to 123. Monument erected to Seneca the philosopher, 123. House of Seneca at Cordova, *ibid.* Farm called *El Lagar de Seneca*, 124. Tenth stone of Nescania, 126. Vale of Antequera, 127. River Genil, *ibid.* Peña de los enamorados, 128. Salt lakes near Antequera, *ibid.* Its ancient name Antikaria, 129. Four inscriptions found at Antequera, 129 to 132. Coin of Antequera, 132. The Itinerary of Antoninus corrected, *ibid.* Arms of Antequera, 133. Description of the Moorish armory in the castle of Antequera, *ibid.* List of eminent men natives of Antequera, 136 to 140. Singilis, its situation, 140. Seven inscriptions found at Singilis, 141—146.

## C H A P. IV.

Aratispi, its situation, 147. Four inscriptions of Aratispi, 148 to 152. Family of Marcus Valerius Martial radicated at Aratispi, 150. Anecdote of the family of Licinii, 151. Sa-

## C O N T E N T S.

bora, 155. Pedro Mesia, a Spanish antiquary, finds there a remarkable inscription on brads, *ibid.* Two magistrates of Sabora commemorated, 158. Canete, 159. Two inscriptions found there, 160. An inscription dug up at Teba, 163. Our arrival at Malaga, 165. Review of our journey, *ibid.* Courtesy of the Spanish peasants, 167. Fatherly piety of a Moor, 168.

## B O O K IV.

## C H A P. I.

Malaga, 169. Founded by the Phoenicians, 171, Its situation described, *ibid.* Four views of this city drawn by me, 172. Malaga visited by the Phoeceans, 174. First stone of Malaga, 175. Date of the Carthaginians arrival at Malaga, 175. Etymology of the name of Malaga, *ibid.* Its latitude, 176. And prosperity under the Romans, 177. By them created a municipium and confederate city, *ibid.* Its privileges, and a saying of Caligula, 179. Twelve other stones of Malaga, 181 to 194. Roman vestigia in the Alcasaba, 185. Inscriptions found there in the year 1752, 188; with several Moorish antiquities which I purchased, 189. Fourteenth stone of Malaga, 195. Stone of Rome, 201. Fifteenth stone of Malaga, 205. Seven other stones

## C O N T E N T S.

stones of Malaga, 207 to 213. Two inscriptions at Rome, 214. Ruins of an amphitheatre in Malaga, 215. Ancient sepulchres and gold coin found in Malaga, 216. List of Roman families in Malaga, 217 to 221. Patrick bishop of Malaga, *ibid.* Malaga conquered by the Goths, 222. Severus bishop of Malaga, his works, *ibid.* Strictures on the state of learning in Spain during the time of the Romans and Goths, 223. Roman language, dress, and manners, preserved in Spain, 224. Roman families existing in Spain, 227. Roman customs continued in Spain, *ibid.* List of Spanish writers in the Roman age, 228. Revival of learning in Baetica, *ibid.* Reasons that induced me to postpone a treatise on Spanish literature, 229. Academy of Belles Lettres at Seville send me a copy of their publications, 230. List of learned men in Malaga, *ibid.* Short duration of the Gothick empire in Spain, 232. State of the sciences under the Goths, seen by their coins, 233. Specimens of three of them from my own cabinet, 234. (See an account of them in the Preface.)

## C H A P. II.

Annals of Malaga under the Moorish government, 236 to 294. Ibnu' El Baitar a native of Malaga, and a writer on botany and physick, 239.

## CONTENTS.

239. The Alcasaba and Gibralfaro when built, 241. Monument of Ismael Son of Farachen, 251. Arabick verses translated, 257. Battle of Las Lomas de Malaga, 258. Last Siege of Malaga, 264. Malaga taken by the Spaniards, 284. Some account of Ali Dordux, 261 and 285. His son turns Christian, and assumes the name of Don Juan de Malaga, 289. His arms and motto, *ibid.* Sequel of the siege of Malaga, 291. The city, &c. peopled with Christians, 292. Revival of the ancient trade of Malaga, 293.

## C H A P. III.

Present aspect of Malaga, 295. Instance of the regret of the Moors on quitting this Country, 296. The four castles of Malaga, 297. The gates of the town, 298. La puerta de la Caba, 299. Suburbs of Malaga, 300. Description of the castle of Gibralfaro, 301. Antient bas relief, 304. Mosaic dome, which I have engraved, 304. Mosque, 305. large well, *ibid.* Baths, 306. Castle of the Alcasaba, 307. Its wall of communication, *ibid.* Its chief gate, 311. Moorish arches described, 312. Moorish gates, and variety of their ornaments, 314. Explanation of the key over the gate of the Alcasaba, 317. Masmorra, 320. Bath, *ibid.* Subterraneous Passage, 321. The

Atta.

## C O N T E N T S.

vii

Altarazanas, 323. Arms of the Moorish kings explained and engraved, *ibid.* El castel de los Genoeses, 327. Old picture of Malaga, 328. Convent of the Trinity, *ibid.* Moorish mosques in Malaga, 329. Arabick inscription over one of them, 330. Moorish college in Malaga, 332. Inscription over it, *ibid.* and observations on the learning of the Arabs, 333. Inscription over a Moorish college at Granada, 334. Destruction of the Arabick books by Cardinal Ximenes, 336. List of Moorish writers in Spain, 337. Arabick poetry, 339. Specimen of it, 340. Another, 341. On the romances of the Moors, 342. Spanish translation of a Moorish Romance, 345. English Version of it, 351. Almayzal a Moorish veil so called, 353. Description of *El Juego de Cañas*, 354. Spanish translation of a Moorish Sonnet, 360. English version of it, *ibid.* Moorish inscription over the Alhondiga of Malaga, 362. Of the Moorish coin, *ibid.* Note on the Spanish desconocida coins in my cabinet, *ibid.* Remarks on a coin of Carteia formerly belonging to Mr. Duane, 365. Aljamia a provincial dialect of the Moors, 366. Description of the mole of Malaga, 367. Cathedral of Malaga described, 372. Wherein the cathedrals of Spain differ from those in France and England, 377. Juan Niño son of Malaga, his paintings in the cathedral,

## CONTENTS.

thedral, 379. Bishop's palace, 381. Spanish houses how constructed, *ibid.* Hanging gardens at Barcelona, 383. Description of a Moorish house near Granada, 384. Number of inhabitants in Malaga, 385. The Exchange, 386. Description of the mountains of Malaga, 387. Their fertility, 389. Moscatel raisins, 390. Use and docility of the Spanish Asses, 392. Vines, antiquity of their cultivation, 395. Houses of the merchants in the mountains, 397. Of the vintage, *ibid.* The Agua pie, 399. The Picafigo, 400. Epigram of Martial, 401. The olive tree, *ibid.* Silver mine in Gibralfaro, 402. Mines worked in the time of Charles V, 403. Reasons of their being abandoned, 404. Air of Malaga, 405. Terral wind, 406. Higo Chumbo; view of it and of the Spanish aloe, 407. Bananas, 409. Sweet cane, 410. Palm trees thrive best on the coast of Valentia, 411. Cypress trees, their surprising age, 412. Description of the Esparto, 414; and of the Batata de Malaga, 415. Clay images, 417. Brief character of the modern Spaniards, *ibid.* Dress of the Spanish shepherds, 419. Character of the Spanish peasants, *ibid.* Spanish Propios their integrity, 423. Dress of the Spanish women described, 428. An account of the Spanish dances, 426. in vogue in the time of Pliny, 427. Conclusion, 429.

CMC

A JOURNEY

MVSEVM  
BRITANNICVM

E R R A T A.

V O L. L

Pag. Lin.

31. 12. add, at Damascus.  
76. 10. after reverse, insert is.  
78. 8. for god, read gods.  
80. 6. dele long.  
85. 19. after N° insert 1; after 4, insert 7, 8, 9, 10.  
88. Note, medal N° 3. read N° 8.  
97. 17. for thence, read and.  
103. 7. dele large.  
105. 1. dele small.  
112. 6. for three, read thee.  
119. 4. for N° 6, read N° 5.  
14. after N° 2, insert N° 5.  
15. after N° 9, insert N° 10.  
d°. after N° 12, insert N° 13.  
16. for N° 6, read N° 5.  
122. 1. for N° 12, read N° 13.  
11. for N° 18, read N° 23.  
17. for from, read for.  
123. 2. for N° 14, read N° 17.  
6. for N° 19, read N° 14.  
125. 1. for N° 15, read N° 18.  
3. for N° 13, 16, and 17, read N° 12, 13, 19, 20.  
128. 7. for N° 20, read N° 15.  
131. 20. for N° 14, read N° 17.  
135. 11. for N° 15, read N° 18.  
13. for N° 16, read in another coin quoted by Flores.  
243. 4. insert, of which I drew a view.  
211. 11. after high, add as.  
272. 12. for Morenoe, read Morena.



## E R R A T A.

### V O L. II.

Pag. Lin.

3. 5. after Hoya, insert de.  
15. 5. for pafs, read enter.  
18. 14. for Munda, read Monda.  
26. 12. and 17. for Munda, read Monda.  
53. 17. dele first word It.  
74. 15. for scription, read inscription.  
83. 12. for Rutica read Russica.  
84. 16. insert a before small.  
17. dele a.  
116. 3. for mentioned, read cited.  
142. 10. for and, read with.  
11. dele decreed to him.  
9. dele marginal note, Second Stone of Singilis.  
143. 2. in marginal note, for third, read second.  
6. insert a marginal note, Third Stone of Singilis.  
167. 18. after humanity, add and for them sacrificed their  
lives.  
160. 2. of the inscription, for the letter C, read G.  
205. 5. dele last word not.  
207. 7. of the inscription, word the third, scratch out H.  
269. 16. before first word, insert they.  
280. 18. dele affecting.  
296. 6. of the Note, for posses, read possest.  
300. 14. for was, read were.  
331. 2. for which stood, read on the spot.  
332. 7. for whereon now stands, read where is now built.  
341. first line of Arabick poetry, for enabled, read enabled.  
360. 8. insert over the n in Scnas.  
366. 10 & 11. for under, read after.  
370. 12. dele in time.  
379. 12. for this, read the.  
384. 7. after whole, insert garden.  
391. 17. for Sparto, read Esparo.

VOL. II.

F f

